Gc
929.2
C1925lc
1900991

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01204 2484

563

Memorials

OF THE

Carletons,

COMPILED

BY THE LATE

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL AUGUSTUS CARLETON.

1869.

563

1900991

22
7
.C 22L

Carleton, Percival Augustus, 1825-1863.

Memorials of the Carletons, comp. by the late Captain Percival Augustus Carleton. [London, Printed by Gurney, son and co.] 1869.

viii, 60 p. front., ports., col. coats of arms, fold. geneal. tab. 29cm.

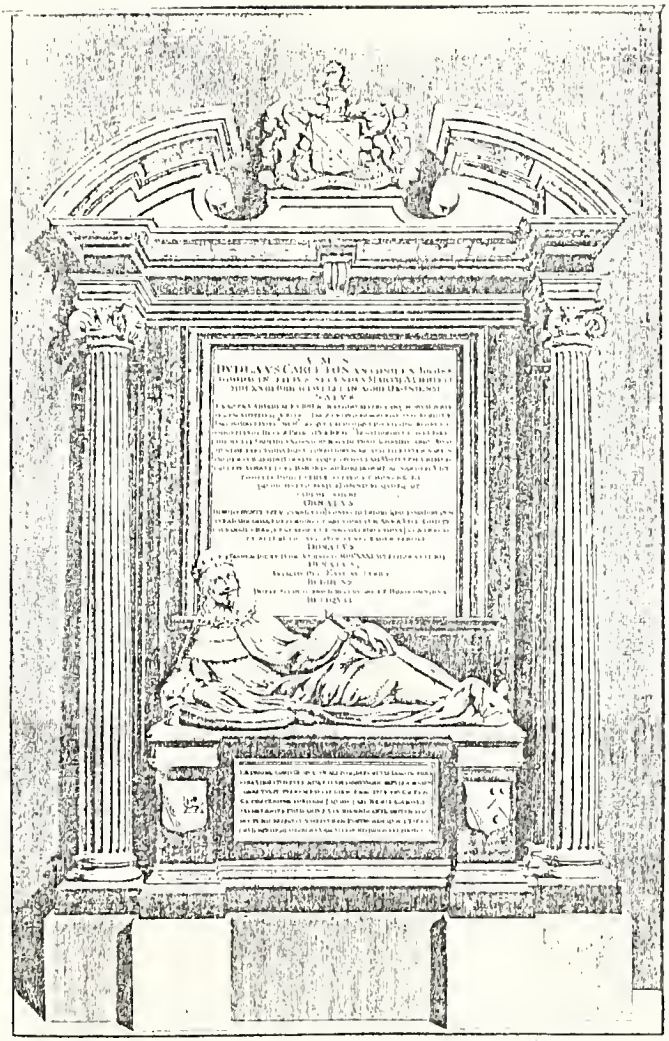
Edited by the wife of the author.

1. Carleton family. 2. Carleton, Mrs. Susan Georgiana (Hare) ed. II. Title.

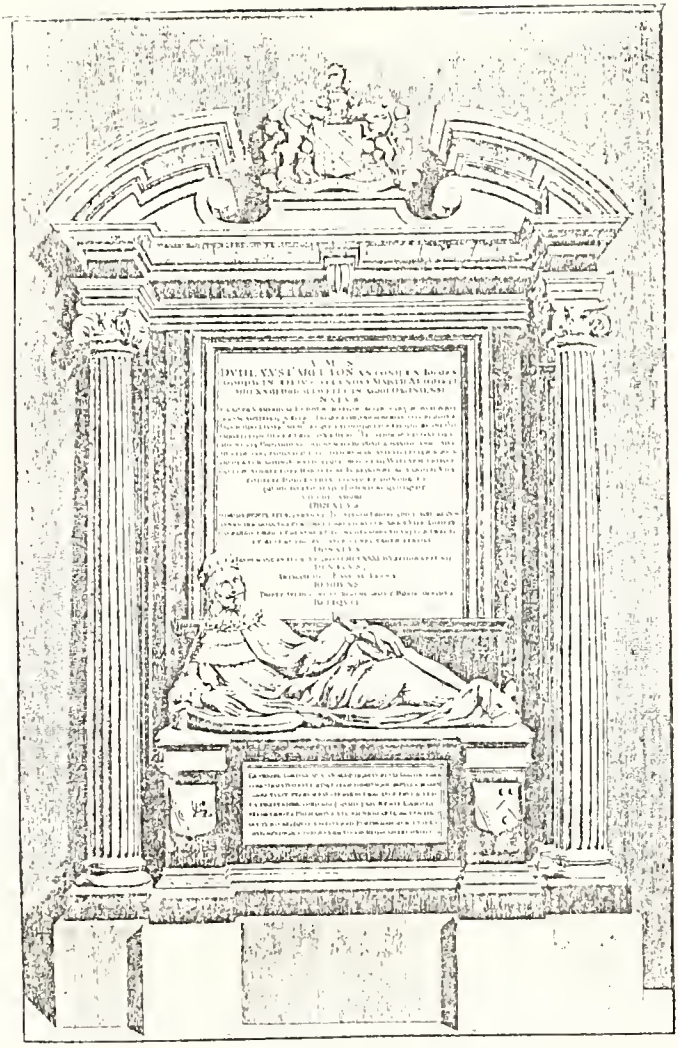
88433

Library of Congress CS439.C26

6-30-76 12



MONUMENT TO DUDLEY CARLETON
VISCOUNT DORCHESTER
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



MONUMENT TO DUDLEY CARLETON
VISCOUNT DORCHESTER
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CC/C.101

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GURNEY, SON AND CO., HERALDIC ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS,
16, WOODSTOCK STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

83435

Preface.

This work is an attempt to follow the ramifications of an ancient family throughout all its branches, and was originally undertaken with the object of enabling such as bear the Saxon name of CARLETON, to trace back their descent as far as practicable. Subsequently, believing that the biographies of the more prominent members of the family might add some interest to a purely genealogical book, I added those of Dudley Viscount Dorchester, Charles the First's able Secretary of State; George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester; General Sir Guy Carleton, of Canadian celebrity; and Hugh Viscount Carleton, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Having no pretensions to authorship, I have taken the biographies of the three first named almost verbally from the authorities I consulted (merely making a few additions and corrections), without attempting to throw into shape the materials I had gathered whilst making my search. To those whom it may interest, I would suggest the "Letters and Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton," so ably edited by Philip, Earl of Hardwick, in 1757, will repay their perusal.

With regard to the life of my more immediate relative, the late Chief Justice of Common Pleas, I have compiled it mainly from family reminiscences and such notices in the magazines and writings of the day as appeared to me most trustworthy, party feeling in those days—especially as regards those who voted for the act of Union—running rather high.

Notice is also taken of Captain George Carleton, respecting whose parentage and identity, a long discussion took place in "Notes and Queries" for 1859.

The various pedigrees are collected from the best authorities, such as Herald's Visitations, Wills, Chancery Deeds, Parish Registers, etc. They contain, doubtless, many inaccuracies, but anyone who is aware of the labour one single link often entails, will agree that such are unavoidable.

I here take the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance I have received in my search from many kind friends who have helped me in various ways, especially that rendered me by Mr. Albert Woods, the Lancaster Herald, and by the courteous Knight who presides over the College of Arms at Dublin.

A word or two here on the subject of Genealogy and Heraldry may, perhaps, not be out of place. By many the study of the latter is deemed a dry and useless pursuit; that it is not so, the daily increasing number of books on the subject goes far to prove, nor can the variety of reading it gives rise to, such as works on topography, archæology, history, etc., be anything else but interesting. As regards its utility, the suits which are continually taking place in relation to title or fortune (such as the great Shrewsbury case for example), and all turning upon pedigree, are sufficient proofs that the registering of family descent is of more importance than we generally consider it to be.

The following remarks contained in Mr. Tower's "Curiosities of Heraldry" may here terminate the subject:—

"There are some persons who cannot discriminate between the taste "for pedigree and the pride of ancestry. Now, these two feelings, though "they often combine in one individual, have no necessary connection with "each other. Man is said to be a hunting animal; some hunt for foxes; "others for fame and fortune; others hunt for the arcana and nature of "mind: some for the roots of words or the origin of things—I am fond "of hunting out a pedigree."

It is not likely that a book of this kind will possess much interest for anyone not connected with the family it relates to, it is, therefore, as well to mention that it was written as a means of passing leisure hours and would not have been printed but for the wish to place it within reach of such as it may concern.

Junior Carlton Club, 1869,
P. A. C.

Introduction.

THE name of Carleton is derived from the Saxon *ceorl*, signifying husbandman, and *ton*, a town, and existed in England at a very early period. Bloomfield, in his "History of Norfolk," mentions Carleton Hall Manor as belonging to Hakene, at the Confessor's Survey, and there are still some villages bearing the name in Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the Eastern counties.

In the 17th century, there were two families bearing the name in England, the one was established at Carleton Hall, near Penrith, where it had been seated from very early times; the other, at Baldwin, Brightwell, in Oxfordshire. The latter is mentioned in the Visitations as having came from Sutton, Lincolnshire, temp. Edward I.; but whether it derived from the Cumberland family is difficult to say. Mr. Sandford, in his Cumberland MSS., written about 1671, seems to think so, and there certainly appears to have been some kind of connection between the descendants of the two families settled in London and Cambridgeshire.

NOTE.—The name of Carleton House is derived from Henry Boyle, Secretary to Queen Anne, created Baron Carleton (Yorkshire) in 1714. He left his house to Frederick, Prince of Wales, at his death in 1745.

Of the Cumberland Carletons, Mr. Jefferson, in his "History of Cumberland,"* says:—"One mile south-east of Penrith, is now the seat of John Cowper, Esq., but was formerly the residence of the ancient family of the Carletons, who appear to have been settled here from soon after the time of the Conquest until the failure of male issue by the death of Robert Carleton, Esq., in 1707."† Mr. Sandford speaks of "The little town of Carleton, a fair house, ancient gentile family," from whence I think all the famous Carletons of England descended.

Here was the ancient manor house of that family. Mr. T. Denton states that the manor of Carleton was acquired in marriage with a daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by Robert, Lord Clifford, and that it was then (1688) the property of the Earl of Burlington, in right of his wife, who was sole heiress of the late Lord Clifford; he adds that Carleton Hall, was purchased by Sir Thomas Carleton from George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. Carleton was the residence of the family of De Carleton, nearly as early as the time of the Conquest. On the death of Robert Carleton, Esq., the last of this ancient family, in 1707, the manor, which had been purchased, probably from Lord Burlington or his heirs, was sold to

* Jefferson's "Cumberland," Vol. 1., p. 92.

† Sandford's MSS. of Cumberland, now in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, written about 1670.

John Pattison, Esq. On the death of his son, without issue, it became the property of his eldest daughter, who married Thomas Simpson, Esq. Mr. Simpson's son dying unmarried, Carleton devolved to his only daughter, the wife of the late James Wallace, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General. The Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Wallace, in 1828, sold the hall and manor to John Cowper, Esq.

Mrs. Wallace mother, of the above named Lord Wallace, succeeded in making Carleton one of the most beautiful spots in England. "The house is plain and modern; situated rather low (though upon a small knoll), it commands in front an extensive lawn, which is intersected by the river Eamont, while the Lowther winds round its extremity; to the north, it is sheltered by a plantation of old trees, and a wooded hill: to the east and west, the ground rises from it by gentle acclivities, and extending on each side, forms a kind of rude semi-circle, and shuts in the lawn beneath. The banks are rapid and abrupt, and clothed everywhere with hanging woods; through these the walks are carried; and at different points, discovering the country, open a succession of views, variously characterized, but universally beautiful."*

At the Visitation of Cumberland by Dugdale, in 1665, Sir William Carleton, of Carleton Hall, certified his descent, eighteen generations in all, from Baldwin de Carleton. Of this Sir William, Dr. Todd says, in his account of the advance of Charles II. in 1651 from Scotland, that "he asserted the Royal cause with fidelity and courage, and having entertained the King at his house near Penrith, on the above occasion, received from his Royal guest the honour of Knighthood."

From this family derived George, Bishop of Chichester, 1619, ancester of the Carletons, of Guysons, near Fairlight, Sussex, a line now extinct; and Guy, also Bishop of Chichester, 1678. A younger branch appears to have settled at Garboldisham, Norfolk, some time about the 16th century, from which derive the Carleton's of Cambridgeshire †. Jefferson states that the Cumberland family became extinct in 1707, at the death of Robert Carleton, High Sheriff of the county; but it appears from the Harleian MSS. at the Herald's College that he left a son, who settled in London, and whose descendants remained connected for a considerable time with Cumberland and Westmorland. The last trace of them appears in the marriage of the niece and co-heir of Lough Carleton, Esq., of London and Langwathby, Cumberland, with William Tufnell, Esq., father to the present Carleton Tufnell, of Lowndes Square.

The Fermanagh family was founded by Lancelot second son of Thomas, of Carleton Hall, who settled at Rossford, near Enniskillen, some time about the end of the 16th century, and was ancester to General Sir Guy Carleton, grandfather to the present Lord Dorchester, who now represents that branch.

The Clare and Darlinghill family, derive from the Carletons of Cambridgeshire,

* Hutchinson.

† Visitation of 1665.

and migrated to Tipperary in 1682. From them derived Viscount Carleton, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ireland, now represented by his nephew, Francis Carleton of Clare.*

The other family of Carleton, mentioned before as belonging to Oxfordshire, came from Sutton, in Lincolnshire, time of Edward I., and settled at Brightwell, parish of Ewelme, *circa* 1500. They appear to have held extensive possessions in most of the southern counties. To this family belonged Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, Secretary of State to Charles I., who died in 1632. This line is represented by Mrs. Norton, of Brightwell.

A younger branch of the Carletons settled at East Clandon, Surrey, *circa*. 1571, and from it came the Carletons of London and Surrey,† some of whose descendants settled in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and now appear to be extinct: there was some kind of connection between them and the Cumberland Carletons, according to the Chancery deeds of the 17th century.

From the Oxfordshire family also derived Captain George Carleton, author of that well known, but rather rare book, the "Memoirs of a British officer," by many still attributed to Swift or Defoe. It was first published in 1728, then in 1743; the title of it runs as follows:—"The Military Memoirs of Captain George Carleton "from the Dutch War, 1672, in which he served, to the Conclusion of Peace at "Utrecht, 1713; illustrating some of the most remarkable transactions both by sea "and by land during the Reigns of King Charles, and King James the II., hitherto un-"observed by all the writers of those times; together with an exact series of the War "in Spain, and a particular description of the Author's residence in many cities, "towns, and countries, their customs, manners, &c.; also observations on the genius "of the Spaniards (among whom he continued some years a prisoner), their monas-"teries and nunneries (especially that fine one at Montserat), and on their public "diversions, more particularly their famous bull-feasts." London: Printed by E. Symons, over against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, 1728.

Of these memoirs, Lord Stanhope, in his "History of the War of Succession in "Spain," says—"Carleton has left us a plain and soldier-like narrative of what he "saw and heard; the most valuable, perhaps, because the most undoubtedly faithful "and important of all our materials for this war." Boswell relates that Lord Elliott once sent a copy of the work to Dr. Johnson, who told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he was going to bed when it came, but was so pleased with it that he sat up till he read it through, and found in it such an air of truth that he could not doubt their authenticity, adding, "I did not think that a young Lord could have mentioned to me a "book in the English History that was not known to me."

Some years ago a long discussion took place in the columns of "Notes and

---

* Father of the compiler of these memoirs. He died in 1870.—S. G. C.

† Also the American branch of the family emigrated in 1638, according to evidence furnished by the Rev. Hiram Carleton of Massachusetts.—S. G. C.

Queries," respecting the identity of Captain Carleton. In the opinion of B, who initiated it, these memoirs are most likely the production of the Rev. Lancelot Carleton, formerly a military chaplain, who had served in a regiment of dragoons, and became Rector of Padworth, Berks, in 1715. Speaking of the Carletons of Fermanagh, he says,[1] "Perhaps no family in the United Kingdom gave so many of "its members to the military profession as this. From the time that its head "transplanted itself to the Sister Isle, to the period when his successor, General "Carleton of American notoriety, was enobled (selecting, strange to say, the long-"dormant title of Dorchester), parents and children in succession manifested the "same ardent love for the 'tented field.' In such a family we might not unreason-"ably expect to discover the professional author of the 'Military Memoirs.'" He then proceeds to give his reasons for ascribing the memoirs to the military chaplain before mentioned; but in the opinion of Mr. Markland, Mr. Besley, and others, who took part in the discussion, their authenticity appears unquestionable.

The following remarks may perhaps tend to settle the question of identity. In the preface to the Memoirs the author describes himself as being born at Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and as a great nephew of the Lord Dudley Carleton. He further intimates, in the edition of 1728, that he had a company in Tiffin's Regiment, and that after the Peace of Ryswick, he was placed on half-pay. He then passed the time between England and Dublin, in which city he had a house, and subsequently sailed with the expedition to Spain, under the Earl of Peterborough, in 1705. Now a reference to the genealogy of the Oxfordshire Carletons will show that the Lord Dudley Carleton had three nephews: Sir John, whose only son died in 1650, at Landwade; Sir Dudley, who left four daughters; and George, of Ewelme, whose children were under age in 1654—as Captain George Carleton, according to his own account, was born in 1652, the presumption is that he was a son of the latter. At the Dublin Custom House, there is a copy of the Royal warrant, dated Hampton Court, 28th of October, 1700, placing "Captain George Carleton of Tiffin's Regiment," on half-pay; and a reference to Betham's "List of Wills" will show that administration of the goods and effects of "Captain George Carleton, of Tiffin's Regiment," was granted at Dublin 3rd Sept., 1730, to a Margaret Westmoreland. It, therefore, appears clear that he was a living personage, and derived from the Carletons of Oxfordshire.

As far as can be ascertained, the only representatives of the name, now comparatively few in number, are the descendants of the Fermanagh and Tipperary Carletons, most of whom reside in Ireland. The heads of the two families are Lord Dorchester and Francis Carleton, of Clare, Tipperary.

[1] B. writes thus.—S. G. C.

Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester.*

DUDLEY CARLETON, an eminent statesman in the beginning of the last century, was the eldest surviving son of Anthony Carleton, Esq., of Baldwin Brightwell, near Watlington, in Oxfordshire, and was born at his father's seat on the 10th of March, 1573. His education was the best and most complete, which that age, or indeed any other, could have afforded, to qualify a gentleman for the world and for business.

His grammatical learning he received at Westminster School, from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he became a student of Christ Church College, about the year 1591, and soon distinguished himself as a young man of parts, from whom considerable things were expected. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, on the 2nd of July, 1595, after which he went abroad for improvement. According to Lord Clarendon, he became secretary to Sir Henry Neville, Ambassador in France, but this we apprehend to be doubtful. Upon his return from his travels he was created Master of Arts at Oxford, on the 12th of July, 1600. In the same year he was received into the family of Sir Thomas Parry, Ambassador in France, as his secretary; in which situation he was not happy, the manners of the Ambassador (who was much governed likewise by another secretary, one St. Sauveur, a Huguenot) being precise and formal. In 1603 Mr. Carleton was taken, in the same capacity, into the house of Henry, Earl of Northumberland. What share he had in the Earl's confidence, or for what reasons he quitted his service cannot now be ascertained, but as that nobleman had no interest with Cecil, who had been engaged in a correspondence with King James before his accession, in opposition to Northumberland, it is probable that Mr. Carleton did not think a connection with him the road to preferment. It seems, from a passage in one of his letters to Mr. Winwood, that about this time he had a place of gentleman-usher quarterly-waiter; for he there says, "In Mr. Chamberlain's absence, I come in *quarter* and have waited so diligently at Court this Christmas, that I have matter enough, if the report of masks and mummings can please you." In the first parliament of King James, he represented the borough of St. Mawes, in Cornwall, and distinguished himself both as an active member and as an able speaker. The figure which he made in the House of Commons, is thought to have been the principal thing that first recommended him to that admirable judge of men, the Lord Treasurer Salisbury. In the beginning of April, 1605, he accompanied the Lord Norris into Spain, upon the terms of fifty pounds in hand, a hundred pounds at his return, and forty pounds a year after his arrival in England.

* Kippis Biographia Brit. Manning's Surrey.

The best judgment he could make of Spain, during the short time of his stay there, was expressed in these words: *Superba miseria*. On his return homewards, through France, he was detained some months at Paris, on account of Lord Norris's indisposition. In the latter end of the year 1605, he was summoned to England, by a letter from the Lords of the Council, which gave him great apprehension, upon hearing that his former patron, the Earl of Northumberland, had been taken into custody on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. Mr. Carleton, himself, on his arrival in London, was put under confinement, but his innocence being soon manifested he was honourably discharged. After waiting for preferment for some considerable time, he was at length, by the favour of the Earl of Salisbury, designed in 1610 for a post in Ireland; but that resolution being changed, he was appointed in May of the same year, to succeed his intimate friend, Sir Thomas Edmondes, as Ambassador to the Court of Brussels. He had begun to make preparations for that employment, and an hour was even fixed for his taking leave of the King, but a reason of state intervened and stopped his journey; for as the Archduke Albert had recalled his Ambassador here, it was thought proper that he should send another in the same character, before his Court was honoured with one from England. Mr. Carleton, however, did not lose his destination to a foreign service, having been immediately nominated to the Embassy at Venice; and before he set out, which he did in September, 1610, he received from King James the honour of knighthood. On his arrival at the place of his residence, which was in November following, he immediately applied himself to a diligent and able discharge of his ministerial functions, and he must soon have convinced his superiors that he was equal to any negotiation, however difficult or delicate, in which he might happen to be engaged. This is evident from his despatches, a complete series of which is preserved in the Paper Office, and from several of his Venetian letters, that are printed in Winwood's Memorials. During Sir Dudley Carleton's embassy at Venice, he was a principal agent in concluding a treaty between the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy. Not long after this event, Sir Dudley had instructions from his Court to invite the Republic of Venice to accede to the league between the King of Great Britain, and the Protestant Princes of the Union in Germany. His proposal, however, received only a civil and courteous answer, importing rather the embracing of the thing, than the name; and, indeed, the conjuncture was, on several accounts, wholly unfavourable to the affair. Toward the end of the year 1615, Sir Dudley Carleton was relieved in his Venetian employments by Sir Henry Wotton, and returned to England, where he found things in a very different state from that in which he had left them. The great Earl of Salisbury had been dead above three years; the power of Somerset was entirely overset by the discovery of the infamous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; and a new Court meteor, Sir George Villiers, had arisen, who soon engrossed to himself all the dependence which personal favour, ministerial power, and an accumulation of offices could bestow. The two secretaries of State were Sir Ralph Winwood

and Sir Thomas Lake, who had both of them been educated in the schools of Cecil and Walsingham. Whilst Sir Dudley was engaged in foreign services, the secretaries of State were often changed, and, in fact, were all of them ministers of the second order, who only executed the directions of the King himself, or of his favourite, Buckingham. Soon after Sir Dudley Carleton's arrival in England from Venice, he was appointed to one of the most important embassies in the disposal of the Crown, that to the States General, which was then vacant. For this appointment he was indebted to the recommendation of Sir Ralph Winwood, a worthy and sincere man, but who, in consequence of a harshness of temper and roughness of behaviour, had not an agreeable manner of conferring a favour. Of this Sir Dudley complained in a letter to his intimate correspondent, Sir Thomas Edmondes. "From a hand," says he, "where I promised myself much contentment, I had my share of mortification; which, notwithstanding, was well tempered between sour looks, curst words and good deeds, so as I have the less cause to complain."

It does, not, however, appear that Carleton, during the course of the correspondence arising from his new employment, received any ill usage from Sir Ralph Winwood, and the death of the latter, in 1617, was a real loss to the public.

It was in his embassy to the States General that Sir Dudley Carleton spent the most active part of his life; for he continued in it, excepting the interval of one year, from 1616 to 1628. He was the last English minister who had the honour of sitting in the Council of State for the United Provinces—a privilege that Queen Elizabeth had wisely obtained when she undertook the protection of these provinces, and which was annexed to the possession of the cautionary towns.

After the towns themselves were given up, this privilege was still granted to Carleton, as a matter of courtesy, during his residence at the Hague. Upon his arrival in Holland, he was soon involved in the disputes which then raged with great violence in that country between the Armenians and the Calvinists, of which religion was made the pretence, though the real sources of them were the mutual jealousies and contests for power between these two great persons, Prince Maurice and Pensionary Barnevelt. As the French supported the latter in the strongest manner, the English Ambassador was, of course, engaged in the opposite interest. Besides the distinguished part which Sir Dudley Carleton took in the affairs of the Synod of Dort, and in the politics which had given rise to that famous Ecclesiastical Assembly, it appears, from his despatches, that he was a zealous well-wisher to the Palatine cause and the public liberty of Germany, and recommended these objects at home as far as was consistent with his own safety. His sentiments in this respect were for some time but little regarded; so that, partly owing to the inactivity of the Court of England abroad, and partly in consequence of our commercial disputes with the Dutch, his situation at the Hague was not very agreeable from 1620 to 1623.

In that year, the Duke of Buckingham, influenced by the disgust he had conceived against Count Olivares and by a sudden desire of popularity, broke

through, at once, all that scheme of friendship which his master had been building with the house of Austria. The first step naturally taken on this change of political views, was the renewal of a good understanding with our neighbours, the Dutch, and in a long conversation with Sir Dudley and the Prince of Orange on that subject, the Prince used these remarkable words to him: "That when the King would be to their Republic as Queen Elizabeth was, their Republic would be to him as they were to Queen Elizabeth." These overtures being well improved by our Ambassador, an extraordinary Embassy was despatched the next spring to England, and a defensive alliance concluded in June, 1624, by which an aid was granted to the States of 6,000 foot, to be paid by Great Britain. It was in the course of this summer, that the account was brought to Europe of the inhuman massacre at Amboyna; the consequence of which was the total loss to the English of their share in the spice trade, which great pains had been taken to regulate in 1620, by an amicable convention between the two East India Companies of England and Holland. This unhappy affair had nearly overturned our reviving friendship with the Dutch, at a juncture when it was equally necessary to both nations, and it was, therefore, the most disagreeable incident that had ever attended Sir Dudley Carleton in his negotiations. His first memorial upon it to the States was presented in August, 1624, and was followed with several others on his part, and with many replies and counter-propositions from their High Mightinesses. Through all the turns of this long controversy, the Ambassador conducted himself with great firmness and prudence. He never gave up the just claim which his country had to justice and satisfaction on the authors of that shocking scene of barbarity, but enforced our proofs of it with dignity and spirit; and yet he did not manage the cause with so much heat and violence as to involve the two nations in an unseasonable rupture in Europe. "In short," says the noble historian, to whom we are almost wholly indebted for the present article, "he acted up to his instructions, and neither went beyond nor fell short of them."

Sir Dudley Carleton began now to think that he had an equitable title to some extraordinary recompense for his services; and as nothing could be done at Court without the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, he addressed himself to his Grace on the subject in that language of servility and adulation, which, while it receives considerable extenuation from the manners of the age, cannot be read without diminishing, in a certain degree, our esteem for the writer.

Though the reasons urged by the Ambassador for his suit appear to have been deserving of attention, they were not productive of any immediate effect. The importance of our transactions with the United Provinces at that crisis, and perhaps the difficulty of providing for Sir Dudley in the manner he expected, kept him fixed to his post for some months longer. In 1625, several remarkable events happened, the deaths of King James and the Prince of Orange, the loss of Breda, after an obstinate and bloody defence and a fruitless attempt made to relieve it by the new

Stadtholder, Prince Frederick Henry, in which the English troop, under the command of Sir Horace Vere and the Earl of Oxford, gained immortal honour. During these transactions, Sir Dudley Carleton was laboriously and usefully employed at the Hague in supplying Count Mansfield's army, which, by unskilful management on the part of our Court, was reduced to the last extremity; and in settling with the States General the proportion of ships and landsmen, with which they were to join the English fleet in any enterprise against the King of Spain.

Our Ambassador was assisted in his conferences upon these points by Sir William Seger and Mr. Secretary Morton, who had been sent expressly from England; and the result of the negotiations was, that their High Mightinesses agreed to send an auxiliary squadron of twenty ships to the general rendezvous at Plymouth, and gave leave of absence to several officers, and some draughts from the old English corps in the service of the States. All these were afterwards employed in the unsuccessful expedition to Cadiz, the failure of which could not derogate from the merit of our ministers abroad.

A treaty, offensive and defensive, having been signed by the Ambassadors of the United Provinces at Southampton in September, the same year, the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland were sent over in November to the Hague, to improve the foundations laid by it into a grand alliance against the house of Austria, for the recovery of the Palatinate and the restoration of the liberty of Germany; Sir Dudley was joined in commission with these two great noblemen, and appears to have worked himself into a large degree of confidence with the former of them. He drew up the speech made by the Duke to the States at his public audience, and accompanied his Grace to England at the conclusion of their negotiation; the consequence of which was, the framing of a league between the Kings of Great Britain and Denmark, and the States General, for the ends above mentioned. France declined openly engaging against the house of Austria; and the King of Sweden, who was expected to have sent a Plenipotentiary to this Congress, was prevented by his wars in Poland.

Much was not to be expected from a confederacy, which, although right in its principles, was unequal to the effects it was intended to produce, and nothing contributed so much to the dissolution of it, as the constant misunderstanding between King Charles and his Parliaments, who, from dislike to the favourite minister, and his method of conducting the war, refused to contribute towards the support of a great foreign measure, in which they had unanimously advised the Crown to engage.

In December, 1625, soon after Sir Dudley Carleton's return to England, he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, and at the same time had an opportunity offered him of displaying his talents of negotiation in France. In this commission he was joined with the Earl of Holland, one of the most insinuating courtiers and finest gentlemen of the age; and who was thought to be particularly acceptable to the French Court, where, in concert with the Earl of Carlisle, he had concluded the marriage of Queen Henrietta Maria with King Charles I.

The object of this embassy was, first, to obtain restitution of the ships which had been lent to Louis XIII. and were employed against the Rochellers; secondly, to interpose the good offices of King Charles to obtain a peace for the French Protestants, according to former edicts; and, thirdly, to procure the accession of the French to the treaty of the Hague. The negotiations resulted in the French King declining to enter into any offensive measures against Austria, but promising subsidies to the King of Denmark; and our two Ambassadors having been successful in the other objects of their mission, returned to England in the month of March, 1625-6, when they found the Parliament sitting, and inflamed to the highest degree at the mismanagement of public affairs. At this crisis Sir Dudley Carleton was elected, upon a vacancy, representative of the borough of Hastings, in Sussex, and during the height of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, his patron, he endeavoured to bring the Commons into a better temper. The topics on which he chiefly insisted, in a speech made by him on the 12th of May, 1626, were not such as were calculated to give satisfaction to the House; nor indeed were some of them proper for a Member of Parliament and a true patriot to argue from at any time. He forewarned the Commons "not to make too free with the King's prerogative, lest they put him out of love with Parliaments," and observed, "that other countries had such assemblies formerly, till monarchs, seeing their turbulent spirit, and finding out their own strength, at last suppressed them." He remarked, from his own experience, the conditions of men in foreign States, where they looked like ghosts, not men, and could neither eat good meat nor wear good clothes, without paying heavy taxes for it. "Let us," said Sir Dudley, "preserve the King's good opinion of Parliaments, lest we lose the repute of a freeborn nation by turbulency in Parliament." He concluded with assigning reasons for the King's commitment of Sir Dudley Diggs and Sir John Elliot, two of the managers against the Duke, the first of whom was imprisoned for saying "That he forebore to speak further of the giving the plaister to King James on his death bed, in regard to the King's honour." And the other, for using what were thought indecent and violent expressions against the Duke's person, styling him "*The Man*," and comparing him to so detestable a character as Sejanus. A few days after, when Sir John Elliot was discharged, Sir Dudley Carleton took occasion to make a speech in explanation of his former one, and Sir John, in answer to Sir Dudley, treated him with respect.

Elliot, at the same time, in answer to some objections proposed to him by the Speaker, defended himself in a manner so entirely satisfactory to the Commons, that they came to an unanimous resolution that neither he nor Digges, had as managers, exceeded the commission which they had received from the House. The Vice-Chamberlain's conduct though displeasing to the friends and supporters of liberty in Parliament, was very acceptable to an arbitrary Court, and immediately procured him one of the rewards which he had probably in view.

On the 22nd of May, two days after the vote before mentioned, he was called up

to the House of Peers by the style and title of Baron Carleton, of Imbercourt, in the county of Surrey. The new Baron was soon employed in business better adapted to his talents than that in which he had last been engaged, for in August he was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to France, though upon a very disagreeable commission, namely, to excuse and justify the sending away of the Queen of England's French servants. In this unpleasant negotiation he conducted himself with great prudence and good sense, and notwithstanding the unfavourable reception he met with from a Court which was highly exasperated, he had skill to ward off any impertinent usage. His Lordship was in a short time recalled by the King, his master, to show his resentment at the refusal of the French Ministers to admit Mr. Montagu to an audience, who carried letters of congratulation to the Duke of Orleans on his marriage, and at the delays of the Crown in restoring the effects belonging to English subjects.

During Lord Carleton's stay in England he appears to have been much consulted on the executive parts of foreign business, besides which he made several draughts of public papers and had a large share of the Duke of Buckingham's confidence. But as several incidents had arisen since his departure from the Hague, which produced some coldness between the Dutch administration and ours, and the States began to be very uneasy at the prospect of war between France and England, his Lordship was ordered, in March, 1626-7, to resume his character of Ambassador in Holland. When he arrived there, which was not till the middle of June, he found our interest declining apace; and all his experience of business and knowledge of the country were requisite to preserve it on a tolerable footing. He had not the same admittance as before into the Councils of the States General; and, by a particular resolution, from which they would never recede, he had during his absence been deprived of his seat in the Council of State. The Dutch Ministers, and especially the Prince of Orange, were much dissatisfied with our precipitate breach with France, and all the reasons alleged by the English Ambassador could never bring them to approve of so imprudent a measure.

Being apprehensive of offending one or other of the two kings, who were supporting them against the power of Spain, and to the service of whose troops in their armies they owed most of their successes in the field, they were determined to observe a strict neutrality. The Prince of Orange was suspected to have rather a bias toward France, which was imputed to the influence which Hautrive, one of the French colonels, had gained over him. The States, at the request of Charles the First, had taken up a considerable sum of money for the payment of Count Mansfield's troops; and Lord Carleton had brought over with him neither principal nor interest for the discharge of the debt. Two of the points which he had to negotiate with them on his first arrival were not of a very acceptable nature: one of them was to obtain the revocation of Coen, who was appointed Governor-General of their settlements in the East Indies, and who, on account of his former conduct in that part of the world, was particularly obnoxious in England. The other point was to prevail with the States

to grant a further leave of absence to several English officers in their service, who were then preparing to attend the Duke of Buckingham in his expedition to the Isle of Rhé, and who had been indulged with that leave only with a view of being employed against Spain.

There was another affair of still superior importance which gave Lord Carleton a great deal of trouble. The French were at that time beginning, not only to purchase large quantities of naval and military stores, but even to buy and build ships in the Dutch ports. Four of considerable strength were then almost ready in the Texel, and their agents had contracted for fourteen more. Against this proceeding our Ambassador remonstrated, as soon as he came over; but though he endeavoured to alarm the fears of the States General with an apprehension (for which there was sufficient grounds) that Cardinal Richelieu and the Count d'Olivares were concerting a treaty for the juncture of the Spanish and French fleets, the immediate object of which was to be shutting up the port of Rochelle, he was not successful in exciting the jealousies of the Hollanders with regard to the designs of the Court of France.

His Lordship was equally unsuccessful in his application to the Prince of Orange upon the same subjects; but he was more fortunate in preventing the ratification of a new subsidy treaty, which Langerac, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, had concluded in that city without sufficient instructions from his superiors.

About this time the States appointed an extraordinary commission for the trial of the Amboyna judges, and the Lord Carleton seemed to think that they were fairly chosen. Several circumstances, however, and particularly the seizure of three Dutch East India ships at Portsmouth, put a stop to the progress of the affair. Lord Carleton, finding that a categorical answer to his memorials was still delayed, under the pretence of the Prince of Orange's absence, grew very uneasy at his stay in Holland, and earnestly pressed to be recalled. Whilst he continued to reside in Holland, an incident happened which made a great noise in that country. Sir Sackville Trevor, with an English squadron, entered the Texel and attacked the French ships that lay there ready to come out. One of the largest of them, called the St. Esprit, of 46 guns, was taken; but the rest escaped by throwing their cannon overboard and getting over the flats into the Zuyder-Zee. The States immediately sent deputies to the English Ambassador to complain of this breach of the neutrality of their ports; and the French Ambassador, Monsieur d'Espesses, talked in a very high style of the resentment his master would show if he did not receive complete satisfaction, and in the meanwhile he detained in his hands a remittance of money from France, which was due upon the treaty of Compiègne.

The Prince of Orange behaved in this affair with great moderation, and suggested an expedient, by which both the English and Dutch men-of-war, that lay in the Texel after Sir Sackville's attempt, might come off with honour. The expedient was, that the former should immediately put to sea and the latter make a feint of opposing them. This was accordingly carried into execution, and the punctilio

of the two nations was satisfied, at the expense of throwing away a few rounds of powder.

In the beginning of November, an alarm having been brought to the Hague that the Dunkirk squadron was got out, and were sailed down the channel to join the French ships in the ports of Brittany, Lord Carleton seized the opportunity of pressing the States to send orders to Dorp, their Admiral, to follow and attack the Spanish ships whenever he met them, though joined by the French; declaring that if this was refused to him, his master would consider the treaty of Southampton as broken on the part of Holland. Although their High Mightnesses were very unwilling to take any steps which might embroil them with France, they could not avoid sending orders to Dorp to join the King of England's fleet, in opposition to any attempts from the Spaniards, and to do all in his power for the security of the British dominions. Dorp, however, had left the pursuit of the Dunkirkers and returned to the Hague before he received these last instructions; and the intelligence that the latter had gone down the Channel turned out to be groundless. Soon after, intelligence came to the Hague from all quarters, of the Duke of Buckingham's ill-success at Rhé. By private accounts among Lord Carleton's papers, it doth not appear that our loss of men in that unfortunate expedition was nearly so great as is commonly represented; and the French, after the attack on our rear, were repulsed, our works regained, and the troops re-embarked without molestation.

The return of the Duke with disgrace, and the confusion in the domestic affairs of England, kept our Ambassador for some weeks without any full or explicit instructions. When they were sent, which was not until the 3rd February, 1627-8, he received with them, in the dispatch from Lord Conway, the following strong approbation of his conduct:—"The passage from all foreign parts is so shut up, that the greatest and best information His Majesty hath, come from you, and are acceptable to him, and so are your judicious and diligent negotiations and remonstrances with that State well vouchsafed and esteemed by His Majesty; and I am right glad I can with so much truth give you the knowledge and assurance of it." In pursuance of the orders which came to his hands by this express, Lord Carleton presented a memorial to the States-General, complaining of their conduct with regard to the French, and requiring their quota of ships to join with the fleet of the King his master against the common enemy. His Lordship was directed to prevail with their High Mightinesses to favour the levy of a thousand German horse, intended to serve in England under the command of Colonel Dolbier and Sir William Balfour. But the Dutch administration absolutely refused to give it any countenance, pretending that it would interfere with the recruiting of their own cavalry, and the project was equally disagreeable in England, where the Parliament considered it as dangerous to liberty; so that Charles the First was obliged to revoke the commission.

A final answer to the English Ambassador's memorial was not returned until the beginning of April, 1628, and then it was such as he could by no means recommend

to his court as satisfactory. These were the last public offices which passed between the Lord Carleton and the States. He had received his letters of revocation in February; but as the time of making use of them was referred entirely to his discretion, he determined to continue at the Hague so long as his residence there might be of importance to his master's business. That being now over, he took his leave of their High Mightinesses, and presented his re-credentials on the 12th April, 1628. It appears, however, that on the 17th of May he was waiting for a passage at the Brill, whence he sent an account to England of the surrender of Stade, after a long siege, to Count Tilly, the Emperor's General; and he had an opportunity of doing some considerable services to the English garrison under Sir Charles Morgan, which had defended the place with great gallantry. This was by taking proper measures for the reception of his countrymen and the payment of their arrears; when, agreeably to their capitulation, they were to return back to the United Provinces. At his departure he left the king's affairs at the Hague in the hands of his nephew, Mr. Dudley Carleton, who had discharged that trust before with diligence and capacity. Before Lord Carleton's return to England, he had the satisfaction to be assured by his old acquaintance, the Earl of Carlisle, who took the Hague in his way to Italy, as Extraordinary Ambassador to the Duke of Savoy and the Republic of Venice, that King Charles intended to make him Secretary of State. Soon after his coming over, as an earnest of the more important promotion designed for him, he was created Viscount Dorchester. In the meantime he continued to attend the Court in his office of Vice-Chamberlain, and was employed in foreign business of the most secret nature as an assistant to the Duke of Buckingham.

When that minister set out for Portsmouth to take the command of the fleet and the army, which was preparing for the relief of Rochelle, the Lord Dorchester accompanied him, and was entrusted by Contarini, the Venetian Ambassador here, to manage the first overtures of an accommodation with France. The treaty was in considerable forwardness, when a stop was suddenly put to it at that time by the murder of the Duke of Buckingham. The alteration made by the Duke's death in domestic affairs, was, that King Charles declared he would for the future, be his own minister, and leave the executive part of the administration to every man within the compass of his province. The first question of importance which came before the Council, was whether the Parliament should sit on the day appointed, which was the 20th of October. Some were of opinion that it would be the most probable method of restoring a happy union between the King and his people, but his Majesty cut short the matter at the council-table, by declaring his pleasure for a further prorogation till the 20th of January, 1628-9.

"Laudatur ab his culpatur ab illis," says Lord Dorchester, in a manuscript letter to the Earl of Carlisle, "but surely it is the wisest course, for that sourness which is in men's minds requires time to take away, and I will give your lordships the comfort that the medicine of a constant and settled form of Government (which is indeed the

only remedy for the distemper of our affairs both at home and abroad), is like to be applied."

The King was now determined to execute the design he had at some time formed, of giving the seals of the Secretary of State to the Lord Dorchester; and as the measure was taken, though not yet divulged, of making peace as soon as possible, both with France and Spain, he judged it of the utmost consequence to have one in that department whose judgment and skill in negotiation had been exercised in a long course of foreign employment. Lord Conway had for several years discharged that great trust, according to the Earl of Clarendon's expression, with notable insufficiency.

He had been put in solely at the Duke of Buckingham's recommendation, and had been kept in for no other reason, but because he was wholly subservient to that proud favourite. As old age and fickleness were now added to his original incapacity, the Court and nation must, with great satisfaction, have seen him succeeded by so able a minister as the Lord Dorchester. The Parliament, when it met on the day appointed, acted totally contrary to the expectations of the ministry, by agreeing no better with the court than it had done in the preceding session.

The Lord Treasurer Weston and Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, were become as great objects of national dislike as Buckingham had ever been. The Commons had showed their aversion to Weston's authority in the State, and to Laud's power in the Church, by warm remonstrances against the illegal exaction of tonnage and poundage, and the increase of Popish and Armenian doctrines; on which account the King dissolved the House in an angry manner, on the 10th of March. According to some writers the Lord Dorchester, in this Parliament, proposed laying an *excise* upon the nation, which was taken so heinously ill, that though he was a Privy Councillor and principal Secretary of State, he with difficulty escaped being committed to the Tower.

Of this story, which we believe originated in Howell's letters, and is referred to in "Lloyd's State Worthies," we find no traces in the Parliamentary History or in the "Lords' and Commons' Journals."

It is, however, generally supposed, upon the authority of the Earl of Clarendon, that the Lord Dorchester was better acquainted with the management of foreign affairs than with the constitution, laws and customs of his own country. In his capacity of Secretary of State he was chief agent in carrying on and completing the treaties between France and Spain; for a particular relation of his conduct, in which respects, we must content ourselves with referring to the valuable work already so often cited.

Besides the negotiations with France and Spain, he directed, in the course of the years 1629 and 1630, those of Sir Henry Vane, in Holland, and Sir Thomas Roe, in Poland, and the maritime parts of Germany. The former was sent to the Hague, to explain to the States the motive of our treaty with Spain, and to sound their disposition about joining in it; and the latter was employed as mediator between the

Kings of Sweden and Poland; after which, he was very instrumental in working up the heroic Gustavus Adolphus to undertake his German expedition.

The Lord Dorchester appears likewise to have kept up a private correspondence with the Queen of Bohemia, whose vigour of mind and vivacity of spirits arose superior to her misfortunes. He used the best offices in his power to prevent misunderstanding between her and the King, her brother; and he gave advice, when the occasion required it, with the freedom and sincerity of an old friend and servant, to her and her family.

Our worthy and well-intentioned Secretary of State did not live to see an end to the perplexed negotiations he was engaged in with respect to the affairs of Germany and the restitution of the Palatinate, and which were the weak efforts of a distracted reign; for, having long struggled with the disorders occasioned by frequent returns of the stone and gravel, he died on the 15th of February, 1631-2, in the 59th year of his age, and was interred in Westminister Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.*

He was twice married: first to Anne, daughter and co-heir of George Garrard, Esq., by whom he had one son, who died an infant; and, secondly, to a daughter of Sir Henry Glenham, and the widow of Lord Viscount Bayning, who was left with child of a daughter, that lived but a few months. There are two prints of Sir Dudley Carleton; the first of which was engraved in 1620, in quarto, by W. Delff, from a painting of Mierevelt; the other is by Street. His portrait is at Christ Church, at Oxford. In the inscription to Delff's print, Sir Dudley is described, not only as an admirer of the art of painting, but as eminently skilled in it. With regard to the general abilities and character of the Lord Dorchester, it appears from all his political

---

* The inscription on the monument runs as follows:—

M. S.

DVDLÆVS CARLETON.

Antonii et *Jocosa Goodwin* filius secundus; Martii Ao. *Christi* MDLXXIII., *Brightwelli* in agro *Oxoniensi*. Natus.

Exactâ variarum *Europæ* nationum, linguarum, morum, jurium, legum, notitiâ quæsitâ; frequentibus pro serenissimis suis *regibus Jacobo* (inclitissimæ memoriæ) atque *Carolo* (qui dintissime regnet) ad Christianos reges, principes, respublicas Legationibus, susceptis et absolutis; Primatio negotiorum, secretiorum, et maxime arduorum munere sanctiorumque consiliorum arcanis fideliter æque ac prudenter administratis; atque ob multam virtutem primum equitis aurati, post Baronis ab *Imbercourt*, ac tandem vice-comitis *Dorcestriæ* titulo et honore, et (quod multo Majus) omnium quotquot viderent amore ORNATUS.

Bino (ferente vitæ curriculo) conjugio; priori et diuturniori cum *Anna Garrarda*; posteriori et breviori cum *Luna* vice comite *Bayning* (utrâque et genere et formâ splendidâ viduâ) contracto, et alterutro nec sterili nec tamen fertili, DONATUS.

Tandem die XV. Febri An Christi, MDCXXXI. *Westmonasterii* TERNATUS.

Animum Deo, exuvias terræ REDDENS, triste sui desiderium Regi, Regno et bonis omnibus, RELIQUIT.

Below his figure:

Ex priore conjuge, quæ in aliquibus delunctis Legationibus fida viro vivo fuit (atque etiam mortuo hic sepulta manet comes), tulit puerum paucis diebus hâc luce fruentem. Ex posteriore conjugio (quod jam Regis *Caroli* Secretarius primarius vix biennio ante obitum subiit) in utero reliquit nasciturum postumum qui et ipsa paucis mensibus genitorem ex hâc vita in meliorem est subsecuta.

remains, that he was a judicious, faithful, and diligent minister and better qualified for his department, than any who were his immediate predecessors or successors in the same office. King Charles himself, who was a good judge of his servant's abilities, used to say, as Sir P. Warwick relates in his memoirs, "that he had two Secretaries of State, the Lords Dorchester and Falkland, one of whom was a dull man in comparison with the other, and yet pleased him the best, for he always brought him his own thoughts in his own words; the latter clothed them in so fine a dress that he did not always know them again."

Allowing for some defects of stiffness and circumlocution, which are common to all the writings of that time, Lord Dorchester's dispatches are drawn up in that plain, perspicuous, and unaffected style, which was fittest for business. Domestic concerns were no part of his province, but entirely managed by the Lord-Treasurer Weston and Archbishop Laud. He held the pen singly on foreign affairs, and was regretted by those who used to receive the instructions of Government from a Secretary of State, upon whom they could depend that he would make a just report of their services, and that he would not mislead or misrepresent the Ministers with whom he corresponded.

That he died much lamented by the public in general, and with the reputation of an honest and well deserving Statesman, is declared by Sir Thomas Roe in a manuscript letter to a friend in Holland.

The Earl of Clarendon's assertion that, though the Lord Dorchester understood very well all that related to foreign employments, and the condition of other Princes' and nations, he was unacquainted with the Government, laws, and customs of his own country, and the nature of the people, is disputed by Dr. Birch, who considers it absolutely incompatible with the experience he must have acquired in the House of Commons. But, not to mention that the noble historian, who had no prejudice against his Lordship, could not be well deceived in the fact, it is, we think, confirmed by the unhappy figure he made in the Parliament of 1626, and by his acquiescence in all the obnoxious measures of Buckingham, Weston, and Laud. Several things were written by him, a list of which is given in Wood's "Athenæ," and a complete series of his despatches is preserved in the State Paper Office.

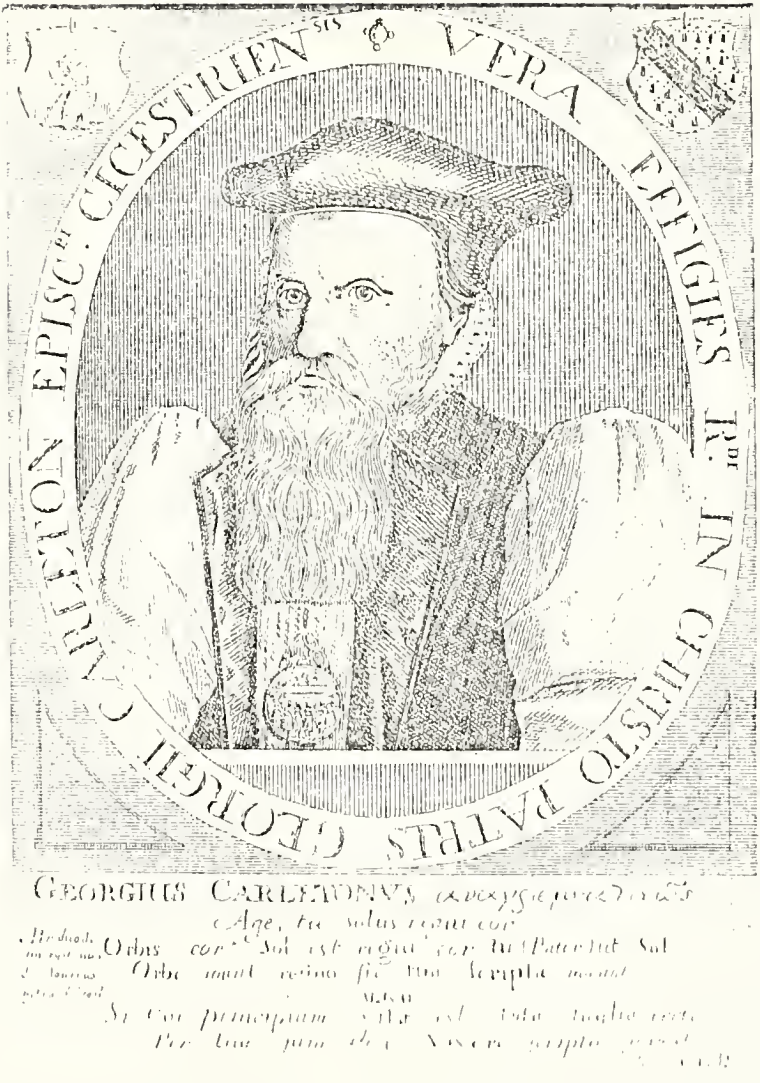
The letters from, and to, Sir Dudley Carleton, during his embassy in Holland, from January, 1615-16 to December, 1620, properly selected, and as occasion required, abridged or only noted, were published by the Earl of Hardwicke, in one volume—quarto—in 1757, with an historical preface.

The third addition of the same work, with large additions to the same preface, appeared in 1780. By this preface, which is drawn from materials entirely new, and which shows in the strongest manner, what excellent use may be made of the many untouched manuscript collections in the Kingdom, we have been enabled to give a totally different form to the present articles from what was in the power of our learned predecessors.

The letters contained in Lord Hardwicke's publication, if some allowance be made for party violences and prejudices, contain more clear, accurate, and interesting accounts of that remarkable period of Dutch history to which they relate, than are anywhere extant. There are likewise, discussed in the course of them, many points of great importance, at that time, to the English commerce; such as the contests between the two nations, about the exportation of dressed cloths; the Greenland fishery; that upon the coast of Scotland; and the East Indian territorial and commercial differences. The reader will find also, within the compass of the volume, the rise and progress of the Bohemian war, till after the loss of the Battle of Prague; and must feel, with indignation, that the generous efforts of the States General, to animate King James in the support of that great quarrel, in which both the religious and civil interests of this country were deeply concerned, were repaid with neglect and silence; whilst the English Ambassador was pressing for instructions upon the subject for months together, and could receive none.

Mr. Walpole, having observed that it was not the fault of the Minister or of the editor, that the transactions related in Sir Dudley Carleton's letters turned chiefly upon the Synod of Dort; the noble writer of the historical preface, hath concluded the second edition of it, with the following remarks:—"The editor cannot finally dismiss this subject without acknowledging the polite mention Mr. Walpole has made of him in his elegant account of noble authors; but he may be allowed to say, that had the negotiations of Sir Dudley, during this period, turned chiefly on the Synod of Dort, the public would never have been troubled with them. Whoever looks into these letters with any sort of attention must agree that a very small part of them relates to that venerable Council. The political contests that gave rise to it are as remarkable as any of the annals of the United Provinces. Maurice and Barnevelt were amongst the first statesmen and politicians of the time, and Bogerman and Utenboghardt are very subordinate figures in the piece. The rise and progress of the thirty years' war in Germany, forms no inconsiderable part of Sir Dudley's correspondence; and though his master *negotiated*, when he should have drawn the *sword*, yet it is not in the disputes between Vorstins or Episcopins, that the Ambassador or the Monarch takes up the pen; and the editor professes that he has not the least ambition to be a compiler, or a writer, in the quinque articular controversy. He, therefore, claims a right to rank this correspondence among the materials for no uninteresting period of civil history."

DUDLEY CARLETON VISCOUNT DORCHESTER


GEORGIUS CARLETONIVS
Age, tu solus regnat cor
Orbis cor Sol est regni cor tu Pater ut Sol
Orbe quod regno fit tua scripta monent
Si cor principium vita est tota tua scripta vocat
Per tua pia Nascens scripta

GEORGE CARLETON BISHOP OF CHICHESTER

1619.

Bishop George Carleton.*

GEORGE CARLETON, a learned Bishop in the seventeenth century, second son of Thomas Carleton, of Carleton Hall, in Cumberland, was born at Norham, in Northumberland, of which important castle his father was then Governor. By the care of the eminent Bernard Gilpin, he was educated in grammar learning; and when fit for the University, sent by the same generous person to Edmund Hall, Oxford, in the beginning of the year 1576, and was by him chiefly maintained in his studies. On the 12th of February, 1579-80, he took his degree as B.A., at the completing of which he exceeded all that performed their exercises at that time. The same year he was elected Probationer Fellow of Merton College, and remained in the Society above five years before he proceeded in his faculty, not taking the degree of M.A., till June 14th, 1585. While he remained in College he was esteemed a great orator and poet, and in process of time became a better disputant in Divinity than he had before been in Philosophy. What preferments he had is not mentioned, nor does it appear he was possessed of any dignity in the Church till he became a Bishop. After having continued many years in the University, and taken the degree of B.D., May 16th, 1594, and that of Doctor, December 1st, 1613, he was advanced to the Bishopric of Landaff, to which he was confirmed July 11th, 1618, and consecrated at Lambeth the next day.

The same year he was sent by King James the first, with three other English Divines, Dr. Hall (afterwards Bishop of Exeter), Dr. Davenant (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury), and Dr. Ward (Master of Sidney College, Cambridge), and one from Scotland, Dr. Walter Balcanqual (afterwards Dean of Durham), to the Synod of Dort; where he stood up in favour of Episcopacy, and behaved so well in every respect to the credit of our nation, that, after his return, he was, upon the translation of Dr. Harsnet to Norwich, elected to succeed him in the See of Chichester, September 8th, 1619, and confirmed the 20th of the same month. He departed this life May, 1628, and was buried the 27th of that month in the choir of his Cathedral Church at Chichester, near the altar. He was a person of solid judgment, and of various reading, well versed in the Fathers and Schoolmen; wanting nothing that could render him a complete divine, a bitter enemy to the Papists, and, in the point of predestination, a rigid Calvinist. "I have loved him," says Mr. Camden, "for his excellent proficiency in divinity, and other polite parts of learning." Echard and Fuller also characterise him in very high terms.

He perhaps wrote upon a greater variety of subjects than any other clergyman

* Wood's Athenæ. Kippis Biographia Brit. Chalmer's Biography.

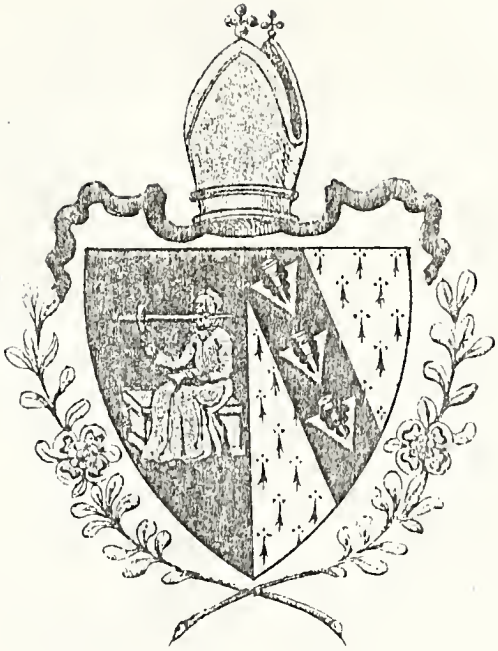
of his time. Among his works are enumerated: 1. "Heroici characteres, ad illustris, equitiem Henricum Nevillum," Oxon, 1603, 4to. Several of his Latin verses are also in the University book of verses made on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, in "Bodleiomnema," and in other books. 2. "Tithes examined, and proved to be due to the clergy by a Divine Right," London, 1610, 4to. 3. "Jurisdiction Regal, Episcopal, Papal: wherein it is Declared how the Pope hath Intruded upon the Jurisdiction of Temporal Princes and of the Church, &c," London, 1610, 4to. 4. "Consensus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ contra Tridentinos, de Scripturis, Ecclesia fide, et gratia, &c," London, 1613, 8vo. 5. "A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy; in an Historicall Collection of the Great and Mercifnl Deliverances of the Church and State of England, since the Gospell beganne here to Flourish from the beginning of Queene Elizabeth," London, 1614. The third addition came out in 1627 and the fourth in 1630. The historical part is chiefly extracted from the annals of Queen Elizabeth, and the latter additions are adorned, at the beginning of each chapter, with figures engraved in copper, representing the most material things contained in the ensuing description. 6. "Short Directions to Know the True Church," London, 1615, &c., 12mo. 7. "Oration made at the Hague before the Prince of Orange, and the Assembly of the High and Mighty Lords, the States General," London, 1619, in one sheet and a half, 4to. 8. "Astrologimania; or the Madness of Astrologers; or an Examination of Sir Christopher Heydon's Book, entitled 'A Defence of Judicial Astrology,' Written about the year 1604, and published at London, 1624, 4to., by Thomas Vicars, B.D., who had married the author's daughter. It was reprinted at London, 1651. 9. "Examination of those Things Wherein the Author of the Late Appeal (Montague, afterwards Bishop of Chichester) holdeth the Doctrines of Pelagians and Arminians, to be the Doctrines of the Church of England," London, 1626 and 1636, 4to. 10. "A Joynt Attestation, Avowing that the Discipline of the Church of England was not Impeached by the Synod of Dort," London, 1628, 4to. 11. "Vita Bernardi Gilpini, viri Sanctiss Famaque apud Anglos Aquilonares Celeberrimi," London, 1626, 4to., inserted in Dr. W. Bates' Collection of Lives, 1681, 4to. It was also published in English under this title "The Life of Bernard Gilpin: a Man most Holy and renowned among the Northern English," London, 1629, 4to., and 1636, 8vo. 12. "Testimony Concerning the Presbyterian Discipline in the Low Countries, and Episcopal Government in England." Printed several times in 4to. and 8vo., and at London, in particular, in one sheet. 13. "Latin letter to Mr. Camden, containing some notes and observations on his Britannia." Printed by Dr. Smyth amongst "Camdeni Epistolæ," No. 80. 14. "Several sermons."

He had also a hand in the Dutch annotations, and in the new translation of the Bible, undertaken by Order of the Synod of Dort, but not completed or published till 1637. Two of his letters to Sir Dudley Carleton are in the Earl of Hardwicke's publication of Sir Dudley's correspondence. Mr. Granger, in his character of Bishop

Carleton, informs us that "his parts were shining and solid, and wore, without any sensible diminution, to an advanced age; that he distinguished himself, whilst he was at Oxford, as a logician, an orator, and a poet, and still more as a divine; and that he wrote perhaps upon a greater variety of subjects than any other clergyman of his time." (8) His treatise against judicial astrology was a proof of his good sense, and of his superiority to some of the prejudices of the age in which he lived. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, Knight, and widow of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, he had a son named Henry, who was chosen representative for Arundel in Sussex, in the short Parliament which met at Westminister, on the 13th of April, 1640.

Mr. Henry Carleton embraced the cause of the House of Common in the Civil War with King Charles the First, accepted a captain's commission in the Parliamentary army; and "showed himself to be an enemy to the Bishops."

A print of Dr. George Carleton in quarto was prefixed to the fourth edition of his "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy." This, and the other prints of the same book were engraved by Frederick Hulsins. There is also an engraving of our learned Prelate, in small quarto, in Boissard. At his breast hangs a medal of the Synod of Dort.



GEORGE CARLETON BISHOP OF CHICHESTER

1619

FIRST LORD DORCESTER.

Guy Carleton, First Lord Dorchester.

GUY CARLETON, third son of Christopher Carleton, of Newry, Esq., was born at Strabane in Ireland, Sept. 3rd, 1724. He entered the army at an early age, and served many years in the 1st Foot Guards, in which corps he was promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1757, and was Aide-de-Camp in Germany to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the same year.

In 1758, he obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 72nd Foot, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed Quartermaster-General in America, where he served under the celebrated General Wolfe, and was wounded at the Battle of Quebec, 13th September, 1759. He also served under General Sir Jeffrey Amhurst, who accomplished the capture of Canada, September, 1760. In 1761 he commanded a brigade under General Hodgson, at the capture of Belle Isle, where he was wounded, and in 1762 he gained great honour, at the head of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, at the reduction of the Havannah, where he was again wounded in repulsing a sortie of the Spaniards, on the 22nd of July. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in America, in 1762; and in 1772 he was appointed Colonel of the 47th Foot, and made a Major-General. The same year he was nominated Governor of Quebec (Canada having been ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763), and was supposed to have been instrumental in passing the celebrated Quebec Bill for the Government of that settlement. In 1775, the American war broke out, and General Carleton had a field for the display of his military talents.

The Congress having resolved to resort to arms, began soon to turn their eyes towards Canada. In that province they knew the late acts were very unpopular, not only amongst the British settlers, but amongst the French Canadians themselves, who, having experienced the difference between a French and British constitution, gave the preference to the latter. "The extraordinary powers (says Bisset) placed in the hands of General Carleton, Governor of Canada, by a late commission, were new and alarming."

To co-operate with the disaffected in Canada, and to anticipate the probable and suspected designs of this General, the Congress formed the bold project of invading this province. General Montgomery headed the expedition; and proceeded with such vigour that he compelled the Fort of St. John's to surrender at discretion on the 2nd of November. Hence, crossing the St. Lawrence, he proceeded to Montreal, which, being incapable of defence against the American force, General Carleton evacuated it, and retired to Quebec.

Having taken possession of Montreal, Montgomery made dispositions for

advancing to besiege the capital of Canada, and there were several circumstances favourable to his hopes of success. The works of the town had been greatly neglected since the time of the peace; as by the cessions of France no enemy was conceived to be in the vicinity. The garrison did not consist of above 1,100 men, of which very few were regulars; and the greater number of the inhabitants were ill-affected to the framers of their new constitution.

General Carleton, though of high military reputation, was by no means conciliatory in his manners. His social attention was almost wholly bestowed on the Canadian noblesse, without extending to the much more numerous, and more truly important class of commoners; and he was considered as the principal instigator of the Ministry to the measures which they had proposed for governing that province. While the British governor, with these disadvantages undertook to defend Quebec against Montgomery, an attempt was made by Colonel Arnold to take that city by surprise.

On November 9th he arrived opposite Quebec; but before he had time to provide boats and rafts, the city was alarmed, and this delay saved Quebec. But the American General having, on Dec. 5th, joined Arnold, appeared before Quebec, and immediately sent a summons to Carleton to surrender. The British General treated this command with contempt, and refused to hold any correspondence with a rebel. Between the British troops and the inhabitants, there prevailed, contrary to the expectation of their opponents, a perfect unanimity of exertions; and the American commander, unprepared for a regular siege, attempted to take the place by storm. In this attempt Montgomery fell, at the head of his troops, deeply regretted by his countrymen; and the garrison, after an obstinate resistance, drove the assailants away from the town with great loss. Colonel Arnold, thus disappointed in his endeavours against Quebec, resolved, nevertheless, to continue in the province, and encamped on the Heights of Abraham, where he fortified himself, and put his troops in such a situation as to be still formidable.

At the commencement of the following year, 1776, Arnold still continued the blockade of Quebec, notwithstanding a very severe season, and under great difficulties. As the season advanced, they became more active, that they might anticipate the arrival of the troops from England; they renewed the siege and erected batteries to destroy the shipping. But in the beginning of May, an English squadron made its way up to Quebec; and on finding succours arrived, the besiegers retired.

On May 9th, General Carleton proceeded in pursuit of Arnold, just as he had begun his retreat; and thus the siege of Quebec was raised, after continuing about five months.

In the end of May, several regiments arriving from Ireland and England, together with a regiment from General Howe, and the Brunswick troops, which, (when added to those who were before in the province), amounted to 13,000 men, General Carleton prepared for offensive operations. The provincials evacuated their

conquests, and stationed themselves at Crown Point, whither the British commander did not follow them for the present.

An armament was now preparing for crossing Lake Champlain, in order to besiege Crown Point and Ticonderago. The Americans had a considerable fleet on Lake Champlain, whereas the British had not a single vessel. The General, therefore, used every effort to procure the requisite naval force; but October was begun before this was ready to oppose the enemy.

In October, the British fleet, commanded by Captain Pringle, and under the general direction of Carleton, discovered the American armament, and engaging them, the conflict continued on both sides for several hours with great intrepidity; but the contrary wind preventing the chief British ships from taking a part, and night coming, it was thought prudent to discontinue the action; and Arnold took advantage of the night to retreat. The British pursued the next day and the day following, and overtook them a few leagues from Crown Point; where, after a furious battle of two hours, they yielded to our superior force and skill. General Carleton remained at Crown Point till November 3rd, and, as the winter was commencing, did not think it proper to besiege Ticonderago. He returned, therefore, to St. John's, whence he distributed his armies into winter quarters.

In the following year, 1777, an expedition being planned from Canada, to effect a co-operation with the principal British force, the command of the armament was conferred on General Burgoyne. Sir Guy Carleton (for he had been nominated a Knight of the Bath on July 6, 1776), from his official situation in Canada, his conduct, and especially his defence of Quebec, might have reasonably expected this appointment. He was an older general, of more military experience, and better acquainted with the country, its inhabitants, and resources. His character commanded greater authority than Burgoyne's had hitherto established; the professional reputation of Burgoyne, indeed, was liable to no objection, but he had not, like Carleton, obtained celebrity. As no military grounds could be alleged for superseding Carleton to make room for Burgoyne, his promotion was imputed to Parliamentary influence, more than to his official talents. Carleton, disgusted by a preference by no means merited, as soon as he heard of the appointment, resigned his Government. The event was such as might have been expected, from the delegation of important trust from extrinsic considerations, instead of the fitness of the trustee for the service required.

On August 29, 1777, Sir Guy was made a Lieutenant-General in the Army; and, having now returned to England, was installed at Westminster as K.B., May 22nd, 1779.

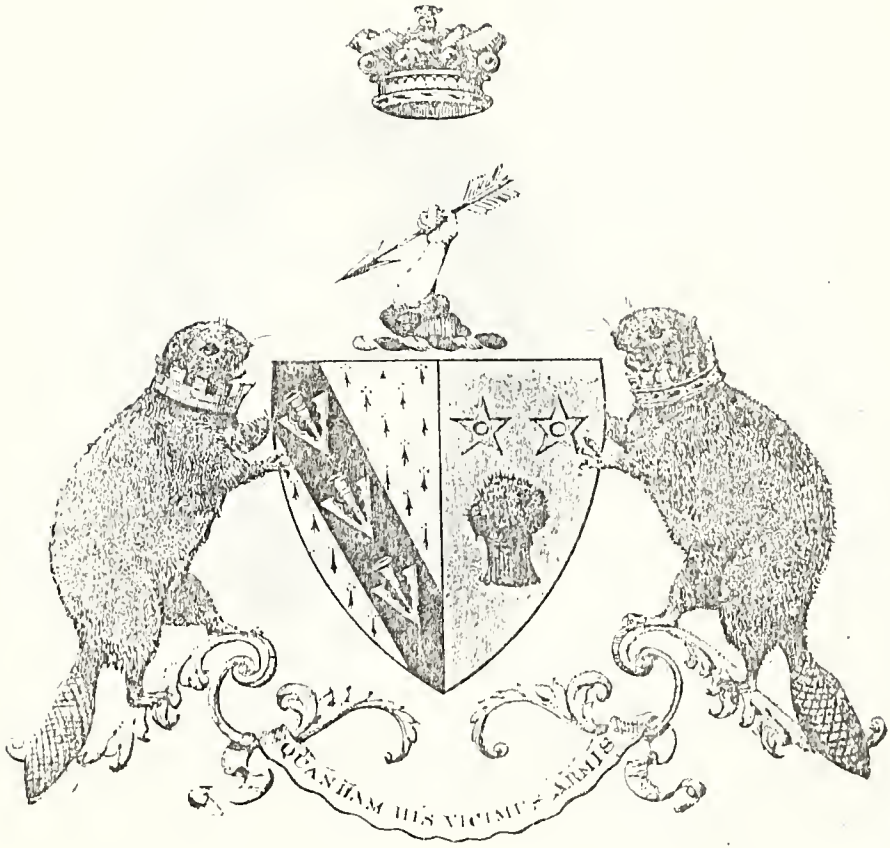
In 1781, he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-Chief in America, where he remained till the termination of the contest; when, after an interview with General Washington, he evacuated New York, and returned to England.

On April 11th, 1786, he was once more appointed Governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and, as a reward for his long services, was on the 21st of August following, elevated to the peerage, by the title of Lord Dorchester, of Dorchester, in the County of Oxford.

His Lordship remained in this extensive Government for several years; and, returning at length to England, passed his old age in the bosom of his family, first at Kempshot, near Basingstoke, Hants; and afterwards at his seat near Maidenhead.

He died November 10th, 1808, aged 85; at which time he was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, and a General in the Army.

His Lordship married, at the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham, May 22nd, 1772, Lady Maria, third daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, of Jamaica, Esq.; by her he had a numerous issue, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson, Henry Carleton, a minor.



GUY CARLETON BARON DORCHESTER

OBIT 1875

SAME COAT AS GUY 1ST LORD DORCHESTER

HUGH VISCOUNT CARLETON.

Hugh, Viscount Carleton.

HUGH CARLETON was born at Cork, on the 11th of September, 1739, and was descended from the Carletons of Darlinghill, or Knockananama Castle, near Clonmel, a branch of the ancient family of that name, who settled in Tipperary some time previous to 1682. He was the third son, by Rebecca Lawton of Castle Jane, of Francis Carleton, Esq., an eminent merchant, who, from his wealth and importance, was called the "King of Cork." Young Hugh was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he and John Scott,* afterwards Lord Clonmel, were class fellows together. He was also a contemporary of Curran's, to whom he seems to have shown kindness in early life, as would appear from a letter of the latter, dated 1786, in which he mentions Mr. Carleton as being a "good friend," and goes on to add that he (Mr. Carleton) was making £4,000 a year.

In 1764, Hugh was called to the bar, and, pursuing his profession with energy, soon found himself on the road to preferment. Four years later he was made King's Counsel, and sat for the boroughs of Tuam and Philipstown, and after becoming Sergeant-at-Law and Recorder of Cork, was promoted to be Solicitor-General in 1779. At the death of Chief Justice Patterson of the Common Pleas, in 1787, he was appointed his successor. On the 17th September, 1789, he was created Baron Carleton, of Anner, in the County Tipperary, and finally raised to the dignity of Viscount Carleton, of Clare, in the same county, in 1797. At his elevation on the Bench, he proved to be a very good Judge, possessing a thorough knowledge of law; nor did he allow himself to be influenced by the fierce passions raging around him, a quality to which Lord Cornwallis bears tribute in his correspondence, relating to certain proposals made by the State prisoners, in which he mentions the Chief Justice, as one "who might in any country be considered a cool and a temperate man."

At the Special Commission in 1798, for trying the Shears, arraigned for high treason, it fell to Lord Carleton's lot, as senior Judge, to pass sentence on the brothers. Curran, who defended them, worn out though he was with fatigue, made on that occasion one of his most powerful and effective speeches, but all his eloquence proved unavailing to prevent the jury from bringing in a verdict of "guilty." In the *Dublin Magazine* of the day, we read that "Lord Carleton, in passing sentence of

* Mr. Fitzpatrick, in his "Ireland before the Union," says, "Scott was so straightened in means, that had not young Carleton's friendship procured for 'Copper-faced Jack,' as he was called, pecuniary assistance from the 'King of Cork,' which enabled him to prosecute his studies, Mr. Scott, it is said, would never have been called to be bar. Lord Clonmel, however, seems to have amply repaid his obligation to Mr. Carleton in after life, when the latter experienced reverses of fortune by attending to the son's interests."

death upon those two unfortunate young men, was so affected that he could hardly proceed. He had been the early friend of their father, to whose enlightened conversation he owed some of his best habits of thinking."

It is said, that he (Lord Carleton) was on the point of being murdered in 1803, by the mob who killed Lord Kilwarden, the object of their fury being Lord Carleton, who had incurred their odium by the trial and condemnation of the Shears, to whom he had been left guardian by their father; but this latter assertion is not founded upon fact, he was merely their father's friend.

When the Union was contemplated, Lord Carleton was at first entirely opposed to it, on account of the difficulties in the way, but he seems subsequently to have altered his opinions, for on the 5th of June, 1799, Lord Cornwallis writes thus to the Duke of Portland, "Your Grace will learn, with much satisfaction, that mature consideration has altered Lord Carleton's views on the subject, and that he is now (still considering the time as improper) a declared supporter of the Union." *

On the choosing of the candidates for representing Ireland in the British House of Lords, the Duke of Portland was much opposed to selecting Lord Carleton, on account of his judical position, and in a dispatch dated June 13th, 1800, he expresses himself as follows:—"The next person whom it has occurred to me as fit to make an opening, is one whom it is impossible to respect more, and to feel a greater regard for, than I do, and that is Lord Carleton; but the situations of a representative Peer, and of a Chief Judge, seems to us so inconsistent and so incompatible with each other, that I should be sincerely concerned that an attempt should be made to place him in a predicament, which would subject him and his electors to the observations which would attach upon the choice of a person so circumstanced." †

Lord Cornwallis, who had given his consent, on the supposition that the Chief Justice would retire from the Bench, was, nevertheless, opposed to his superannuation; but the matter was brought to a termination by Lord Carleton sending in his claim to retirement on a pension, according to Act of Parliament, and which his ill health gave him grounds for doing. This was subsequently granted to the amount of £2,700 a year. From that date henceforth, he lived in London, where his pleasant manners, for which he was noted, joined to a highly cultivated mind, soon rendered his house in George Street, Hanover Square, a *rendezvous* of the art and fashion of the day, where the Princes of the Blood, and the Ministry and Opposition alike, used to meet.

He was also a great favourite of the King's, with whom he remained during his last illness at the Pavilion at Brighton.

In Sir Joshua Barrington's *Personal Sketches*, we find the following amusing anecdote respecting him and Curran. "One *nisi prius* day, Lord Carleton came into Court, looking unusually gloomy. He apologised to the Bar for being neces-

* Cornwallis correspondence, vol. iii.
† Cornwallis correspondence, vol. iii.

situated to adjourn the Court and dismiss the jury for that day, "though" proceeded his Lordship, "I am aware that an important issue stands for trial; but the fact is, I have met with a domestic misfortune, which has altogether deranged my nerves; poor Lady Carleton (in a low tone to the Bar) has most unfortunately had a *fausse couche*, and"—"Oh, then my Lord!" exclaimed Curran, "there was no necessity for your Lordship to make any apology; it now appears that your Lordship has no issue to try." The Chief Justice faintly smiled, and thanked the Bar for their consideration.*

In the House of Lords, Lord Carleton does not appear to have spoken much, but his opinion on matters relating to Ireland, was always listened to with attention. On the debate on the Irish Martial Law Bill, March 3rd, 1801, we find the following in the *Parliamentary History*:—"Lord Carleton said that nothing but a conviction that the measure was essential to the safety of Ireland, would have induced him to give it support. The present state of the country was such that the Municipal Law was altogether inadequate to the suppression of disorder, or the protection of Royalty, and the judges were unable to apply this law to the various crimes which had sprung out of the rebellion. No one would suspect him of preferring the decisions of military tribunals to those of the Municipal Law, but believing that the latter were not calculated for the distracted state of the country, he was willing, for a time, to relinquish their advantages, to give up a part to save the whole. The bill had not been originally adopted without a full persuasion of its necessity, and he had reason to think this necessity was no less, at present, for he believed that Ireland was less tranquil at this moment than it had been a year or two ago."

Lord Carleton died at his house in George Street, London, 25th February, 1826, aged 88, and was buried at Hawstead, Suffolk, where Lady Carleton (Miss Matthew) also lies buried, with an inscription in the church to her memory on a tablet with her husband's arms.

An obituary notice, from which the short extract following is taken, appears in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1826: "The following just tribute to the character of the deceased Viscount we extract from 'Duhiggs' History of the King's Inn': If industry joined to talent, a spirit of justice tempered with mildness, and gentlemanly manners dignifying both, form an indisputed claim to respect, the late Chief Justice of our Common Pleas is fully entitled thereto. He quitted this country to the general regret of legal practisers, and without a single personal enemy amongst its hostile parties."

His Lordship was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Major Mercer, of Brennanstown, Dublin (she died without issue in 1794), and secondly, to Mary Buckley, second daughter of Abednego Matthew, Esq., M.P. (she died 13th of

* The Editor cannot vouch for the truth of the above beyond stating, that his father, who lived with his relative, and also knew Curran very well, had never heard the anecdote; it should, however, be added that he has a very small opinion of Sir Jonah's statements generally. At any rate, *Si non è vero, è ben trovato.*

E.

March, 1810, also without issue). The Peerage consequently became extinct, and the deceased Viscount is now represented by his only nephew, [1]Francis Carleton, of Clare.

[1] Since dead (*vide* pedigree Clare and Darlinghill).

HUGH VISCOUNT CARLETON

Carleton,

Of Lincolnshire and Oxfordshire.*

I. ADAM DE CARLETON, living 15th Edward I., d. time of Edward III.; had issue by Sibella, daughter of W. Armstrong.

II. JOHN DE CARLETON, 15th Edward III., father of

III. HENRY DE CARLETON, of Co. Lincoln, 13th Richard II. He m. Allica, by whom he had

IV. THOMAS DE CARLETON, of Sutton, Co. Lincoln, living 14th Richard, II. He had three brothers, John, Walter, and Henry. His son,

V. SIR WALTER DE CARLETON, who occurs 7th Henry V., m. the daughter of Feildman (or Veloman), and had issue

VI. THOMAS CARLETON, of Sutton, Co. Lincoln. By the daughter of — Skerne, of Co. Lincoln, he had issue

VII. JOHN CARLETON, of Sutton and Walton-upon-Thames, who d. 1458. He had six brothers, who all d. s.p. By Anne, daughter of Skipwith, of Huntingdon, John had issue

VIII. JOHN CARLETON, of Walton-upon-Thames and Kingston. Will proved, P.C., London, 1502. He m. Alice, daughter of Gerrard Daniell, of West Moulsey, Surrey, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz:—

1. JOHN CARLETON, of whom presently.
2. George, of Spynney, Gamlyngay, and Snailwell, in Cambridgeshire, d. s.p. before 1550.
3. Gerard, Dean of Peterborough,† Gerard Carleton was educated at the University of Cambridge. He became B.A. 1523-4, was soon afterwards chosen fellow of Queen's College; M.A. in 1527, and served the office of Dean and Bursar of that College. He was instituted to the Rectory of Stanway, Essex, 17th September, 1531; B.D., 1538, and was made Canon of Westminster, 17th December, 1540, and Dean of Peterborough, about 1543. He signed the decree of 9th July, 1540, declaring invalid the marriage of Henry VIII., with Ann of Cleves. His death occurred about September, 1549. By Faith, daughter of John Welbecke, of Kent, he left one daughter.
4. Elizabeth, m. Mault, of London, and secondly Benson.
5. Anne, m. John Crew, of Brastedd, Kent.

* Visitations of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, London, Surrey and Middlesex. Wills in Prerogative Court, London. Bills in Chancery. County Histories; Surrey, Herts and Middlesex. Harleian and Add. MSS., British Museum.

† Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr', vol. i.

IX. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., before-mentioned, was of Walton-upon-Thames and Baldwin Brightwell (purchased *circa* 1500), in Oxfordshire. By his will, proved P.C., London, 1550, he appears to have been possessed of the Manors of Burlingham, in Worcestershire (in right of his wife), of Brightwell, Spynney, and Gamlyngay, Cambridgeshire, and of property at Charing Cross. He m., first Joyce, daughter and co-heir of John Welbeck, of Oxonheathe, Kent, by Margaret Culpepper, whose sister m. Lord Edmund Howard, and was mother to Queen Katherine. John Carleton had issue five sons and four daughters, viz.:—

1. ANTHONY, of Brightwell, of whom presently, as father to Sir Dudley Carlton.
2. George, of Wollerston, and Overston, Northamptonshire; Holland in Lincolnshire; and Gauldham, Bedfordshire. He appears to have served in Ireland, for in his will (proved P.C. London), he leaves £100 towards erecting a "hospital for wounded soldiers" at Knockfergus. He m., first Audrey, widow of Sir George Harper, of Sutton, Kent (she was buried, 27th Jan., 1560, at St. Martin's, in Ludgate), and had by her no issue. He m., secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Mohun, Esq., of Wollerston, and widow of Edward Cope, of Hanwell, Oxon., and thirdly Mrs. Crane. By Elizabeth Mohun he had one son and two daughters, viz.:—

   Castell, m. anterior, 1590.

   Elizabeth, m. Anthony Barnes, of Thorley, Essex.

   Joyce, m. , of Plumstead, Kent.
3. William, Rector of East Clandon, Surrey, 1571.
4. John, d. unmarried, at Bologna, after his father.
5. EDWARD, of Chertsey.

1. Anne, m. Rowland Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth, Herts.
2. Catherine, m. Francis Blount, second brother to the Lord Mountjoy, and d. s.p.
3. Mabel, m. John Fetch, of Hadnam, Bucks.
4. Joan, m. Erasmus, son of Sir John Gaynesford, of Crowhurst, Surrey.

X. ANTHONY CARLETON, of Brightwell, Esq., above mentioned. Will proved P.C., London, 1576. He m., first Anne, daughter and co-heir Peryent, of Diggonswell, Herts, Esq. (she d. 1562), and by her had issue one son and one daughter, viz.:—

John, d. s.p.

Joyce, m. Edward Denton, of Amorsden, Oxon.

Anthony Carleton, m., secondly Joyce, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, Bucks, and widow of Robert Saunders, of Flower, Northamptonshire. By her he had two sons and four daughters, viz.:—

1. George, of whom presently.
2. DUDLEY, VISCOUNT DORCHESTER (*vide* biographical notice), born at

---

* *Vide* pedigree of Carleton, of London and Surrey, also of Massachusetts.

Brightwell, 10th March, 1573; Knighted 1610; created Baron Carleton, of Imbercourt, 22nd May, 1626; Viscount Dorchester, 25th July, 1628. Will proved, London P.C., 4th April, 1632. In it he devises his estates (which he mentions as "small") to his own issue, and on failure thereof, he gives Brightwell to his nephew, Sir John Carleton, Bart.; and Tucker and Sandon to his nephew, Sir Dudley Carleton, H.M. resident in Holland. Lord Dorchester m. first, Anne, daughter and co-heir of George Garrard, second son of Sir William Garrard, of Darney, Bucks (she was burried in Westminster Abbey, 1627), and by her had issue Henry, who d. young. He m. secondly, Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Glenham, of Glenham, Suffolk, and widow of Paul, Viscount Bayning, and by her, who d. 1638 and was buried at , in Essex, he left a posthumous daughter, Frances, who d. an infant. Lord Dorchester d. at Westminster, 13th February, 1632, and was buried in St. Paul's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

1. Elizabeth, m. Alexander Williams, who d. 1628.
2. Bridget, m. Sir Hercules Underhill, of Little Littlecote, Warwickshire.
3. Alice, d. unmarried (will proved London, 1640) and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
4. Anne, m. John Dove, D.D.

XI. GEORGE CARLETON, eldest son of Anthony, was of Huntercombe, Holcombe (purchased *circa* 1611), and Twincombe, Oxfordshire. Will proved P.C., London, 1628. He m. first, Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heir of Sir John Brocket (she d. at Newington, 1595), and by her had one son, viz.:—

1. John, of Holcombe, Oxon., and Cheveley, Cambridgeshire, created a Baronet May 28th, 1627. Sir John m. 1625, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Haughton, of Haughton Tower, Lancaster, and relict of Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, Cambridgeshire. Sir John d. in Dean's Yard, Westminster, November, 1637 (will proved 24th November, 1637), and was buried in the vault at Landwade (St. Mary's Parish Register, Newmarket.) According to the Cheveley Register he was buried at brightwell. He left a son and two daughters, viz.:

1. GEORGE, second Baronet, b. August 17th, 1625, at Cheveley; d. unmarried, December 5th, 1650, and was buried in the vault at Landwade. At his death the baronetcy expired.

1. Anne, b. 29th October, 1627, m. 1646, George Garth, of Morden, Esq., d. January 22nd, 1665.
2. Catherine, b. 24th September, 1630, m. before 1650, John Stone, Esq. The present Mrs. Norton, of Brightwell, formerly Miss Lowndes Stone, is a descendant.

XI. George Carleton, m. secondly Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Harrison, superintendant of Queen Elizabeth's stables, and widow of Thomas Spyer, of Huntercombe, Oxon., Esq., she d. before 1628. By her he had issue:

1. GEORGE, of whom presently.

2. Dudley, H. M. resident in Holland in 1628, and in 1637 Clerk of the Council, knighted by Charles I. By his first wife he had issue a daughter, Anne, who m. John Ferrers, Esq., of Tamworth Castle. By his second wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir William Croft, Knight (they were m. in London, 1st February, 1632), he had four daughters:

Lucy, m. (after 1653) Thomas Breton, of London, Merchant.
Mary, m. (after 1653) Edward Pearce, of Parson's Green, Gent.
Dorothy, m. William Vanbrugh, of London, Merchant.
Elizabeth, a minor in 1653.

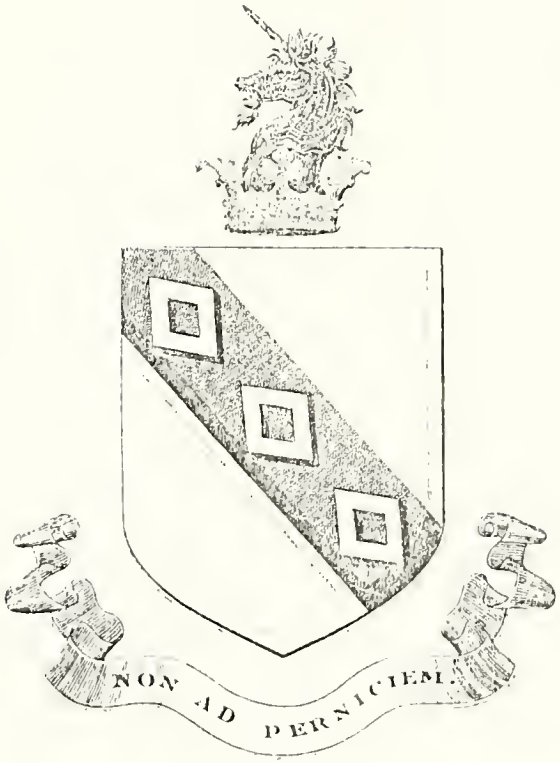
Sir Dudley Carleton was buried in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell. Will proved 1653.

1. Joyce.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Bridget, m. Dr. James Chambers.

XII. GEORGE CARLETON, eldest son of George, and Catherine Harrison, was of Ewelme, Turincombe and Cottismore, Oxon. He m. in 1639, Mary, daughter of Alderman Henry Andrews, of London (her sister m. Alderman Samuel Milo), and by her had a son, Thomas, and other children, all under age in 1654 (Chancery Bills, 1654).

ARMS.

Arg. on a bend sable, three mascles of the field.
Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an unicorn's head sa.; the horn twisted of the 1st and 2nd.
Motto, "Non ad perniciem."



CARLETON

OF LINCOLNSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE

Carleton,

Of London and Surrey.*

X.† EDWARD CARLETON, Gent., fifth son of John, of Brightwell, was Lord of the Manor of East Clandon, Surrey, in 1562, and presented to the living in 1571.

From him descend the Carletons of Massachusetts, America (*vide* Carleton, of Massachusetts), and the Carletons of Arundel, viz.:—

1. EDWARD CARLETON, Rector of Narburgh, Norfolk. Will proved P.C., Norwich, 1692. By Margaret, daughter of — Westall, he had issue two sons and one daughter, viz.:—
   1. EDWARD, b. at Lytham, near Lynn, 22nd January, 1666, who was Rector of Berkhampstead, of whom presently.
   2. John.
   1. Catherine, m. — Nestling.

II. EDWARD CARLETON, b. 1666, d. Aug., 1718, aged 51, and was buried at Leckhampstead. There is an inscription to him in the church, with his Coat of Arms, viz., Arg. on a bend sa. three masles of the field. By Rhoda, daughter of — Elliott, of Aldborough (m. 1690, she d. 1701, aged 37), Edward left issue three sons and three daughters, viz.:—
   1. BELL CARLETON, of whom presently.
   2. Edward b. September, 1695, went abroad.
   3. William, b. 1697, d. an infant.
   1. Emma, m. Captain Swanley.
   2. Margaret, b. 1698, m. Samuel Hiccocks, Rector of Sellingstone, Bucks, both living in 1721.
   3. Mary.

III. BELL CARLETON, above mentioned, was b. 7th January, 1693, at Lowestoft, and d. 28th January, 1746. By Sarah Jolley, who d. May, 1746, he had issue two sons and four daughters, viz.:—
   1. EDWARD, of whom presently.
   2. Samuel, b. 1722, d. unmarried.
   1. Arabella, b. 1712, d. 1714.
   2. Rhoda, b. 1715, who m. John Hammond, and d. s.p.

---

* Manning and Bray's Surrey. Visitation of Surrey, 1623, 1662; London, 1663. Wills P.C., London. Chancery Deeds. Harleian and Add. MSS.

† Tenth in descent from Adam de Carleton, of Lincoln and Oxford family.

3. Mary, d. unmarried.
4. Sarah, b. 1718, and m. John Fathill. Their daughter, Mary, m. Col. Tufnell, M.P., whose son, William, m. Mary Carleton, niece to Lough Carleton, Esq., of London and Cumberland, and had issue, Henry Carleton Tufnell, Esq., of Lowndes Square, now living (1869).

IV. EDWARD CARLETON, was b. February, 1716, at Charlwood, Surrey, and d. 1781, at Arundel. By Elizabeth Andrewes, who d. 1760, he had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.:—

V. 1. EDWARD CARLETON, b. December, 1750, a Major, Arundel Volunteers. He built Brookfield, near Arundel; m. Jane Birch, and d. s.p.
2. Bell, b. 1751, d. s.p.
3. William, b. 1753.
4. Thomas, d. an infant.
1. Elizabeth, b. 1749. She m. John Sayres.
2. Sarah, d. aged 5.
3. MARY, b. June 1755. She m. the Rev. William Groome, and by him had issue a daughter:

RHODA GROOME, b. 15th December, 1792. She was heir to Major Carleton of Arundel, her uncle, and assumed the name and arms of CARLETON by Royal License in 1813. She m. William Holmes, Esq., of Arundel and Brookfield, and by him had issue five sons and one daughter.

Her eldest son—

EDWARD CARLETON HOLMES, of Brookfield, who represents the Carletons of Arundel, m. his cousin, Elizabeth Carleton Sayres, by whom he has issue three sons and three daughters.

To return to the main line of the CARLETONS of London and Surrey—

X. EDWARD CARLETON, fifth son of John, of Brightwell, as aforesaid, was buried 1st May, 1582; he m. Mary, daughter and co-heir of George Bigley, of Cobham, Surrey, and had issue by her eight sons, viz.:—

XI. EDWARD,* of Barewell Court and Stoke Dabernon, Surrey, b. at East Clandon, 3rd January, 1562. He d. 26th November, 1618, aged 54, and was buried at Chertsey. By Frances, daughter of John Wever, of London (she d. after 1618), Edward had issue four sons and four daughters, viz.:—

XII. MATTHEW CARLETON, of Dorking (*vide* Manning and Bray's Surrey), Escheator for Surrey, aged 21 in 1623. He m. Lydia ——, by whom he had two daughters:

Martha, who m. — Scudamore.

Lydia, m. the Hon. Hugh Hare (who d. 1706), son to Lord Coleraine. She carried a considerable estate near Dorking to the family, d. aged 96.

* Chertsey Carletons.

2. Thomas, aged 21 in 1623, of Carshalton and St. Bartholomew's, London. Will proved London P.C., 1668. He m. and had issue a son and two daughters, viz.:—

Matthew (of Chertsey and Gray's Inn).

Martha, m. David Otgher, Gent., of Carshalton. She d. 1715, aged 75.

A daughter, m. — Eversfield.

3. Bostocke, b. 1606.

4. Edward, of St. Bartholomew's Exchange, Citizen and Mercer, b. 1610. Admon. to his brother, Thomas, 1660. He left issue five sons, viz.:—

1. Thomas.

*2. Edward.

3. Matthew, surnamed "Junior," Citizen and Mercer, of London. Will proved 1680, P.C., London. By Eve he left issue three sons (besides daughters), Matthew, Augustine and Edward.

4. Bostocke.

*5. Dudley.

1. Jane, m. Jasper Goodwynn, Esq., of Dorking.

2. Margaret.

3. Maria.

4. Anne.*

XI. 2. JOHN CARLETON (second son of Edward Carleton and Mary Bigley), d. s.p.

XI. 3. GEORGE, of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bow, London, "Citizen and Paynter Stayner," Brancaster, Norfolk. Will proved P.C., London, 1635. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Hammon, of Brancaster, Gent., and by her had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Robert "Citizen and Paynter Stayner," of London, Havering Atte Bower, and Brancaster. Will proved P.C. London, 1654. He m. Martha Sammes, whose will proved P.C. London, 1670, and by her had three sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Edward.

2. George, of London, living 1668.

3. John.

1. Mary.

2. Martha, m. Robert Hardress, of London.

2. Edward, m. before 1647, and had issue George and Gilbert.

*3. George, of St. Dunstan's, London, "Citizen and Paynter Stayner." Will proved P.C., London, 1666. He m. first, Elizabeth, by whom he had a son, John, who m. in 1663. By his second wife, Meliora, of New Sarum, Wilts (who d. intes-

* End of Chertsey Carletons.

tate, 1674, London), he had four sons and one daughter, viz., George, Matthew, Robert, James, and Elizabeth.

*1. Elizabeth, who m. John Smith, of Holloway.

*2. Susan, m. George Dunham.

XI. 4. ANTHONY, o. s.p.

XI. 5. BIGLEY CARLETON, fifth son of Edward, of East Claudon, was of London, Lynhurst, and Eaton Bridge, Kent. Will proved P.C., London, 1634. He m. Rebecca, daughter and co-heir of William Edge, of London, who d. 1604. By his second wife, Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Timothy Challoner, he left issue three sons and four daughters, viz.:—

*1. Bigley d. young.

2. Samuel, b. 1610. "One of ye Captaines of ye Cittie of London," aged 24, at the visitation of 1634. He m. Martha, daughter of Sir Edmund Wright, Lord Mayor of London.

3. John Carleton, of Addington, Gent. (visitation of Surrey, 1662, and Mitcham, 1672). He m. Mary, daughter of Dr. Tobias Crispe, rector of Brinkworth, Wilts (who d. in Bread Street, London, 1642). By Mary, daughter of Rowland Wilson, Esq., of Crossgarth, Kendal, and Merton Abbey, Surrey, John had issue five sons, viz.:—

v. 1. Rowland, aged 14 at the visitation of Surrey, in 1662.

v. 2. Samuel, aged 10.

v. 3. Stephen, aged 8.

v. 4. Crispe, aged 5.

v. 5. Owen, aged 2.

*1. Mary, who m. Rowland, son of Rowland Wilson, beforementioned.

*2. Rebecca.

*3. Hannah, o. s.p.

*4. Elizabeth.

XI. 6. ANTHONY CARLETON, was of "Seaven Oeks" (Sevenoaks). Will proved P.C., London, 1638. By Mary he had issue a daughter, viz.:—

Margaret, who m. Sir James Austin, Knt., of Southwark.

XI. 7. ERASMUS CARLETON, Citizen and Mercer, of St. Bartholomew's, London. Will proved P.C., London, 1625. m. Elizabeth and left issue:—

*1. Abraham.

*2. Edward.

XI. 8. THOMAS CARLETON. Living, 1625. Left issue a daughter:—

Mary.

ARMS:

Same as CARLETON, of Oxfordshire.

1900991

Carleton,

Of Massachusetts.*

I. EDWARD CARLETON, Esq., who derived from the Carletons of Chertsey, Surrey, settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1638. He returned to England sometime before 1656. By Eleanor (probably the daughter of Sir Thomas Denton), he had issue two sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. JOHN, of whom presently.
2. EDWARD, b. 1639.
1. Mary, b. 1641.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1644.

II. LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLETON, above mentioned, was b. in England, 1630. He d. young in Massachusetts in 1668. By Hannah, daughter of Joseph Jowett, Esq., he had issue four sons, viz.:—

1. JOHN, of whom presently.
2. JOSEPH, b. 1662, m. Abigail Osgood, Andover, Mas.
3. EDWARD, b. 1664, m. Elizabeth Kimball.
4. THOMAS, b. 1667, d. 1734, m. Elizabeth Kimball.

III. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., was b. 1658; he m. Hannah, daughter of Christopher Osgood, of Andover, Mas., and d. in 1745, leaving issue:—

1. JOHN, of whom presently.
2. Christopher, b. 1692, d. 1748. He was of Andover, Mas., and m. Martha Barker, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters.
3. Samuel, b. 1696, of Salem, d. 1767. He m. first, Deborah Stevens, by whom he had a son, Samuel, b. 1731; by his second wife, Mrs. Pinkman, he had no issue.
4. Ezekiel, b. 1701, of Andover, Mas., d. 1776, m. Mary Kimball, and had six sons and six daughters.
5. Daniel, b. 1707, of Andover, Mas., m. ——, and had a son, Daniel, b. 1737.

3. Hannah, b. 1694.
2. Mary, b. 1700, m. Benjamin Abbott, and had issue.
3. Priscilla.
4. Phebe, m. John Peters, and had issue.

IV. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., of Woolwich, Mas., was b. 1690; he m. first, Hannah Barker, and secondly, Mary Surman; by them he had issue four sons and six daughters, viz.:—

* Extracted from pedigree compiled by the Rev. Hiram Carleton, of Hyde Park, Mas. The family has descendants settled in several States, and is very numerous.

1. JOSHUA, of whom presently.
2. James, b. 1730 settled in Maine. He m. Elizabeth Sherwin, and by her had two sons, James, b. 1762, and David, b. 1768; and a daughter, Elizabeth, b. 1706.
3. Jonathan, of Frankfort, Maine, m. Miss Manners, and left issue.
4. John, b. 1740, d. 1800, m. Jane Gilmore, and by her had issue, Samuel, b. 1768. John Guy, b. 1777, David, b. 1779, and six daughters.
1. Priscilla, b. 1717.
2. Hannah, b. 1719.
3. Mary, b. 1723.
4. Phœbe, b. 1725.
5. Abegail, b. 1728.
6. Susannah, b. 1731.

V. JOSHUA CARLETON, Esq., of Andover, Mas., was b. 1715. He m. Mary Howell, and had issue one son and four daughters, viz.:—

1. Benjamin, b. 1751.
1. Molley.
2. Lydia.
3. Hannah.
4. Ann Eunice.

The direct line ends here.

Continuing the descent through Jonathan, brother to Joshua, his eldest son.

VI. SAMUEL CARLETON, Esq., was b. 1768. He was of Woolwich Maine. m. Sarah Nott; d. 1830, leaving three sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1. JOHN, of whom presently.
2. Ephraim, b. 1801. The estate of the first John Carleton, of Woolwich, belonged to him. By Jane Gilmore he had three sons and two daughters—Samuel, Franklin (m. Miss Bird), Benjamin, Sarah and Emma.
3. David, b. 1804; d. 1825.
1. Ann, b. 1796; m. Samuel Fullerton.

VII. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., of Woolwich, Mas., was b. 1795. He m. Margaret M'Clintock, and by her had issue four sons, viz.:—

1. David, b. 1830.
2. Leonard, b. 1832.
3. Ibra. W., b. 1837.
4. Edward, b. 1838; m. Miss Dunbar, and has issue a son—Abra. W., b. 1861.

LINE OF JOSEPH CARLETON,

SECOND SON OF LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLETON.

III. JOSEPH CARLETON, Esq., of Andover, Mas., was b. 1662. He m. Abegail Osgood, and d. 1744, leaving five sons and five daughters, viz.:—

1. Joseph, of whom presently.
2. David, b. 1704; m. Hannah Dwinnett, and had issue David, Benjamin, and three daughters.
3. Jonathan, b. 1709, of Haverhill, Mas.; m. Hannah Rowell, and by her had three daughters.
4. Moses, of Newtown, b. 1711; d. 1813. He m. Abigail Fallensby, and left eight sons and one daughter.
5. Jeremiah, b. 1715, of Nottingham; m. Eunice Taylor, and had Osgood, b. 1741, four other sons and two daughters.

1. Abigail, b. 1696, m. Rev. Worcester.
2. Hannah, b. 1699.
3. Mary, b. 1702, m. John Worcester.
4. Sarah, b. 1707.
5. Bathsheba, b. 1731.

IV. JOSEPH CARLTON, Esq., b. 1698, was of Newbury, Mas. He m. Abigail Bailey, and had issue two sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1. Micah, of whom presently.
2. Amos, b. 1737.
1. Sarah, b. 1732.

V. MICAH CARLETON, Esq., was b. 1733, m. Sarah Bailey, and had two sons, viz.:—

1. Amos, of whom presently.
2. Jonathan, b. 1760, d. 1844. By Eunice Lufkin he had Ruby, b. 1795 (who furnished the records of this branch of the family), and six daughters.

VI. AMOS CARLETON, Esq., of Newbury, was b. 1754, he m. Sarah Doll, and had issue by her two sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1. Samuel, b. 1780.
2. JOSEPH, of whom presently.
1. Betsy, m. John Chare.

VII. JOSEPH CARLETON, Esq., second son of Amos, was b. 1782, m. Polly Hill, and had issue four sons and four daughters, viz.:—

1. Samuel.
2. Joseph.
3. John.
4. Caleb.
1. Katherine.
2. Polly.
3. Susan.
4. Hannah.

LINE OF EDWARD CARLETON,

Third Son of John Carleton.

III. EDWARD CARLETON, Esq., of Haverhill, Mas., was b. 1664. He m. Elizabeth Kimball, and was killed by an Indian, 1711. He left seven sons and four daughters, viz.:—

1. Edward, of whom presently.
2. Benjamin, b. 1692, of Bradford, Mas., m. first, Abigail Dalton, and secondly, Elizabeth Bancroft, and d. 1772, leaving issue Dudley, Reuben, Benjamin, Joseph and four daughters.
3. Nehemiah, b. 1695, of Bradford, d. 1759. He m. first, Elizabeth ——, secondly, Mrs. Porter, and left James, b. 1726, Nehemiah, Stephen, Ebenezer and Sarah.
4. Nathaniel, of Bradford, b. 1697, m. Abigail Dane, and had issue Abraham, b. 1721, and six sons and two daughters.
5. Abner, b. 1701, d. 1702.
6. Ebenezer, b. 1704, of Methuen, Mas., m. Elizabeth ——, and d. 1761, leaving Ebenezer, b. 1739, Kimball, b. 1741, and seven daughters.
7. Aaron. Will proved 1763. He m., first, Prudence, secondly, Prescilla, and had Aaron, b. 1737, and four sons and three daughters.

1. Hannah, m. D. Jaymish.
2. Abigail.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Mahitable.

IV. EDWARD CARLETON, Esq., of Haverhill, was b. 1690. He m. ——, and left issue four sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. Edward, b. 1715, of Haverhill, Mas., m. Hannah Clemments, and had three sons and three daughters.
3. John, b. 1718, m. Lydia Ladd, and had Kimball, b. 1744, and Hannah.
4. Peter, b. 1720, m. Hannah Gage, and had four sons and three daughters.

1. Sarah, b. 1724, m. Caleb Page.
2. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Clemments (the late Hon. Pitt Ferrindon was a descendant).

V. RICHARD CARLETON, Esq., of Rolland, was b. 1712. He m. Abigail Hutchins, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters, viz:—

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. Caleb, m. Miss Day, and had Caleb, besides three sons and two daughters.
3. Samuel.
4. John, killed in the French war.

1. Hannah, m. Isaac Heath.
2. Mahitable.

3. Sarah, m. John Winslow.

VI. RICHARD CARLETON, a Captain, m. first, Esther Miner, secondly, Ruth Baker, and d. 1837, leaving issue four sons and one daughter, viz.: —

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. Samuel, of Moretown, m. Nancy Robinson, and had a son, George.
3. John, b. 1790, m. Hannah Eastbrook, and had three sons and five daughters.
4. William, b. 1794, m. Nancy Bucklin and Nancy Cole, and had issue by them three sons and three daughters.

1. Esther, b. 1783, m. first, Cutler, secondly, Johnson.

VII. RICHARD CARLETON, Esq., of Washington, was b. 1784. He m. Lucinda Whitney, and had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. William.
2. Aaron.
3. John.
4. Henry.
5. Alfred.

1. Eliza.
2. Hannah.

THE LINE OF THOMAS CARLETON,

Fourth Son of John.

III. THOMAS CARLETON, Esq., of Bradford, Mas., was b. 1667. He m. Elizabeth Kimball, and d. 1734, having had issue four sons and three daughters, viz.:—

1. THOMAS, of whom presently.
2. George, b. 1702, m. Mary ——, and had issue Samuel, b. 1726, four other sons and three daughters. George was an ensign in the Army, and d. 1783.
3. Ebenezer, b. 1703.
4. John, b. 1709, m. Elizabeth, and had six sons and four daughters.

1. Ruth, m. W. Hutchins, b. 1700.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1706.
3. Sarah, m. Jeremiah Stickney.

IV. THOMAS CARLETON, Esq., of Bradford, Mas., was b. 1699. Will proved 1766. He m. Abigail Cumins, and had issue six sons and six daughters, viz.:—

1. Amos, b. 1737, d. 1739.
2. Thomas.
3. PHINEAS, of whom presently.
4. Moses.
5. Abram, b. 1761.
6. Thomas, m. Mary Barker, and had three sons and three daughters.

1. Abigail, b. 1727, d. 1736.

2. Sarah, b. 1732, d. 1736.
3. Bertha, b. 1733, d. 1747.
4. Abigail, b. 1742.
5. Mary, b. 1747.
6. Dolly, m. Thomas Wood.

V. PHINEAS CARLETON, Esq., the third son, was b. 1740. Will proved 1819. He m. first, ~~Susan Stocking~~ Susanna Stickney, and secondly, Sarah ——, and by them had issue three sons and seven daughters, viz. :—

1. Eliphalet, b. 1764.
2. OBADIAH, of whom presently.
3. Bethia.
1. Mary, m. Joseph Rowley.
2. Mahitable, b. 1769, m. Jonathan Batch.
3. Rebecca, b. 1771, m. Samuel Hall.
4. Abigail, b. 1773.
5. Susanna, b. 1775, m. Daniel Whiting.
6. Hannah, b. 1777, m. Philip Young.
7. Dolly, b. 1779.

VI. OBADIAH CARLETON, Esq., the second son, was b. 1767. He m. Miss——, and lived at Newbury, Mas., where he d., 1840, leaving three sons and three daughters, viz. :—

1. Aaron.
2. OBADIAH, of whom presently.
3. Phineas.
1. Sarah, m. Samuel Wood.
2. Abigail, m. D. R. Burnhow.
3. Rachel.

VII. OBADIAH CARLETON, Esq., the second son, was b. 1795. He m. Lidia Hall, and had two sons, viz. :—

1. George.
2. Phineas.

DESCENT OF THE REV. HIRAM CARLETON

I. EDWARD CARLETON.

II. LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLETON.

III. JOSEPH CARLETON, second son.

IV. JEREMIAH CARLETON, Esq., fifth son, m. Eunice Taylor, and had issue by her five sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. Osgood, b. 1741, a Captain, of Boston, Mas., he m. Lydia Johnson, and d. 1814, leaving Osgood, b. 1783, John and David.
2. JEREMIAH, of whom presently.

3. Timothy.
4. David, killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill.
5. Ebenezer, Purveyor of Washington's Division, m.—and had issue, Ebenezer, Timothy, Jeremiah, m. Betsy Remy; John, m. Lavinia Wells, and d. 1829, and Rebecca, who m. Leonard Wells.

1. Mary, m. Reuben Batchelden.
2. Abigail, m. first, John Johnson, and secondly, David Putman.

V. JEREMIAH CARLETON, Esq., of Lyndboro, was b. 1743, a Lieutenant in the Army. He m. Lois Hoyle, of Newbury, and had issue four sons and six daughters, viz.:—

1. Jeremiah, of whom presently.
2. Timothy, b. 1774, m. Polly Kriser, and had Luther, Calvin, Francis, Zama, Hiram, Harriet.
3. Dudley, b. 1778, of Amhurst, N. H., m. Eliza Proctor, and had issue John, b. 1819, Eliza and Mary Lois.
4. Moses, b. 1792, m. Chloe Batchelden, and had Edward, Samuel, Mary, Emily.

1. Sarah, b. 1768, d. 1847, m. Richardson.
2. Lois, b. 1776, m. Caleb.
3. Molly, b. 1779, m. Haywood.
4. Betsy, b. 1781.
5. Rhoda, b. 1783, m. Crane.
6. Hannah, b. 1785.

VI. JEREMIAH CARLETON, Esq., b. 1770, d. 1844. He m. Deborah Edwards, and by her had issue seven sons and two daughters, viz.:

1. Jeremiah, of Northfield, b. 1799, m. Betsy Roby, and had three sons and two daughters.
2. Silas, b. 1801.
3. Noah, b. 1803, of Northfield, m. Betsy Nicholls, secondly, — Cady, and had two sons and two daughters.
4. Elliot, b. 1807, a Lieutenant of Maine, d. 1852. He m. Lucy Ann Cady, and left one son, George, and two daughters.
5. David, b. 1809, m. Mary Wheeler and had issue, Hiram, Edwin and four daughters.
6. HIRAM, b. 1811, a Clerk in Holy Orders, and compiler of the pedigree from which these extracts are taken, living at Hyde Park, Mas. He m. Mary Jane Fisher, and has by her one son, John Fisher, b. 1847.
7. Guy, b. 1821, d. 1824.

1. Elizabeth, b. 1816, m. David Horn.
2. Another daughter.

Carleton.

Of Carleton Hall, Cumberland.

I. BALDWIN DE CARLETON,* of Carleton, near Penrith (temp. the Conquest), had issue

II. JEFFREY DE CARLETON, whose son

III. ODUARD DE CARLETON, had issue

IV. HENRY DE CARLETON, father of

V. GILBERT DE CARLETON, who m. the daughter of Fitzwilliam, and had issue,

VI. WILLIAM DE CARLETON, who by Helena, daughter of Geoffrey de Stainton, had a son,

VII. ADAM DE CARLETON, living 15th Eward I. Recovered lands in Penrith Court, m. Sarah, daughter of Adam de Newton, by whom he had

VIII. JOHN DE CARLETON, occurs 32nd Edward I., m. Dorothy, daughter of Henry Brougham, and had issue

IX. THOMAS DE CARLETON, occurs 19th Edward II. Bought lands in Inguire, from Adam de Blanco, m. Joan, daughter of Roger de Lancaster, by whom he had

X. JOHN DE CARLETON, occurs 30th Edward III., d. before 17th Richard II., leaving by Margaret, daughter of John de Moston, who was alive in 1384.

XI. THOMAS DE CARLETON, of Carleton, 7th Henry IV. "Built the old vault room above, 2nd Henry V.," d. 27th Henry VI., m. Alice, daughter and heir of George Dawbury, Esq., Co. York, and had by her, besides other issue,

XII. THOMAS DE CARLETON, son and heir, d. 2nd Henry VIII., m. Isabel, daughter of Gilbert Brougham, of Brougham, Westmoreland, Esq., by whom he had

XIII. THOMAS DE CARLETON, d. 22nd Henry VIII, aged 96; m. secondly, the daughter of — Collinson. By his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton Hall, Westmoreland, he had issue,

XIV. THOMAS CARLETON, of Carleton Hall, Esq., d. 4th Philip and Mary. By his second wife, a daugher of — Hilton, he had issue John, who settled at Garboldisham, Norfolk (*vide* pedigree of Carletons and Cambridgeshire). By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Layton, of Dalemane, Cumberland, Esq., Thomas had, besides other issue,

* Collins' Peerage, 1812. Visitation of Cumberland, 1615. Jefferson's Cumberland. H. MSS., Herald's College. Bills in Chancery, Record Office, London. Newminster Chantulary.

1. Thomas, his successor, of whom presently.
2. Guy (ancestor of the Sussex Carletons, Governor of Norham Castle, Northumberland, b. 1514, d. 1608, aged 94. He m. Margaret, daughter of — Rodam, of Northumberland (she was widow of — Manners), and by her had issue, besides a daughter Lucy,

GEORGE CARLETON, Bishop of Chichester, who d. 1628 (*vide* biographical notice). The Bishop m. secondly, Avis, daughter of — Weston, of Suffolk. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, Knight, he had issue,

George, of Hastings, 1650,

Thomas, of London, and

Henry, of Fairlight, near Hastings, member for Arundel, 1640. Will proved P.C., London, 1644. He m. Anne, daughter of James Lasher, and by her had

George, m. Elizabeth Avis.

Thomas, of Hastings, m. Anne, daughter of — Miller, by whom he had

Henry, of Rye, who had issue George, Vicar of Rye, who d. s.p. 1761.

Henry, d. 1645.

John; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary.

XV. THOMAS CARLETON, of Carleton Hall, eldest son of Thomas, by Anne Layton aforesaid, m. Mabel, daughter and co-heir of — Carlisle, of Carlisle, Esq., and d. 29th Elizabeth, leaving issue two sons, viz.:—

1. THOMAS, of whom presently.
2.* LANCELOT, of Brampton Foot, in Gilliesland, Cumberland, b. 1549. He settled at Rossford, Enniskillen, Ireland, and d. 1615, aged 66. By Eleanor, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby, Co. Lancaster, Esq., he had six sons and three daughters, viz.:—

1. Thomas, of Wilsingham, Co. Durham and Penrith, Equerry to Charles I. and Charles II., m. the daughter of — Graham, and had issue viz.:—

George, of London, d. ante. 1713. He left a son George, of Symond's Inn.

John, of St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn, d. 1709, aged 67, and was buried in St. Pancras Church. He m. Susanna, daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, Bart., of Columb John. She d. 1695, aged 63, and was buried in St. Pancras Church. Will proved P.C., Canberbury, 1709.

Edward, of St. Margaret's, London, alive 1703. He had three wives: the second was Mary, daughter of Richard and Barbara Boyes, who d. before 1713, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who d. unmarried 1709.

2.† Lancelot.

3. Ambrose, of Co. Monaghan, m. a daughter of Sir Nicholas White, Ireland.

---

* Sixteen in descent from Baldwin de Carleton.

† Seventeenth in descent from Baldwin de Carleton, *vide* Pedigree of Carletons, of Fermanagh.

Ambrose, d. 1640-60, leaving issue, Andrew, who left a son, Samuel, living, 1684, and was adopted by Guy Carleton, Bishop of Chichester.

4. Peter.

5. Roger, m. Isabella, Riddell, d. 1647, leaving issue John, an officer in the Army, m. 1693, and Peter.

6. Guy, b. at Brampton Foot, *circa* 1604. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, made Dean of Carlisle 1660, Bishop of Bristol 1671, and translated to Chichester 1678 (Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. ii., p. 1168). Bishop Carleton d. at Westminster, 6th July, 1685, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left three daughters, Elizabeth, m. Swinhoe; Prudence, d. unmarried; and Hester, m. George Vane, Esq.

XVI. THOMAS CARLETON, of Carleton Hall, eldest son of Thomas by Mabel Carlisle, was b. 1547. He (or his father) was one of the original Governors of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, at Penrith. He m. Barbara, daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther, of Lowther, Westmoreland, and d. 1597, leaving issue,

THOMAS, of whom presently.

Gerard, d. in his elder brother's lifetime. He m. Nicola, daughter of Elliot, of Redhaugh, Scotland, by whom he had a son, William, who succeeded, on the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas.

Frances, m. Richard Thirlwall, of Thirlwall Castle, Northumberland.

XVII. SIR THOMAS CARLETON, Knight, of Carleton Hall, was b. 19th June, 1568. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Strelly, of Woodborough, Notts, Esq., she was the relict of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, Co. York, and d. 1642. Sir Thomas d. 1638, s.p., and was succeeded by his nephew, William.

XVIII. SIR WILLIAM CARLETON, Knight, of Carleton Hall, m. first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston, of Acornbank, Westmoreland, Knight (her mother was Anne, daughter of William Hutton, of Hutton Hall, Penrith, by her Sir William had a daughter, Mary, aged 18, in 1665). He m. secondly, Barbara, daughter of Robert Delaval, of Cowpan, Northumberland, Esq., by whom he had

Robert, his successor, aged 8, in 1665.

Alice.

Sir William certified his descent, eighteen generations in all, at Drydale's Visitation of Cumberland, in 1665, at which time (March 25th) he was 58 years of age. He was Lieut-Col. of a regiment of foot at the commencement of the Civil Wars; he was succeeded by his son,

XIX. ROBERT CARLETON, Esq., of Carleton Hall, b. *circa* 1657, was High Sheriff of Cumberland 12th William III. In Jefferson's History of Cumberland he is put down as having died s.p., in 1707, but according to the pedigree* certified

* "The Genealogy of ye ancient family of Carleton, extracted from ye Coll. of Armis, with authentic evidence, etc." Harleian MSS., vol. vii., p. 45., Herald's College.

in 1791, by Mr. Metcalf, of Hillbeck House, he seems to have died in 1712, leaving issue a son,

XX. THOMAS CARLETON, of St. Alphage, London, d. 1731, m. Dorothy, daughter of — Nelson, by whom he left issue

1. Thomas of Appleby, of whom presently.
2. John, of Colchester, D.D. Will proved P.C., London, 1737, Nov. 22nd. He married Catherine, by whom he had
    1. Thomas, d. ante. 1738, s.p.
    2. Humphrey, alive in 1758.

    Four daughters, Anne, Dorothy, Mary, and Catherine.
3. Christopher, of Gray's Inn, o.s.p. Will proved P.C., London, 4th March, 1756.
4. William, o.s.p., 1735.
5. A daughter, Jane, who m. — Russell.

XXI. THOMAS CARLETON, of Appleby, above mentioned, m. the daughter of — Hutchinson, of Earleston House, Co. Durham, and by her had Dorothy, daughter and co-heir, and Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir, who married John Metcalf, of Bellerby Hall, Yorkshire, who d. 1791, leaving a son, John Metcalf, of Hillbeck Hall, Co. Westmorland, b. 1755, who assumed the name of Carleton by Royal License, 20th June, 1791, and certified his descent the same year at the Herald's College.

ARMS :

Erm. on a bend, sa. three pheons arg.

CREST :

A dexter arm, embossed ppr., holding an arrow.

Carleton,

Of Fermanagh.*

1.† LANCELOT CARLETON, of Rossford, Enniskillen, second son of Lancelot, of Brampton Foot and Rossford, by Eleanor Kirkby, was born 1597. He was killed in the Civil Wars in the service of Charles I., and left, by Mary, daughter of William Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Co. Fermanagh, two sons, viz.:—

1. LANCELOT, of whom presently.

2. Christopher, of Market-hill, County Fermanagh, who d. *circa* 1716. He m. Anne, daughter and heir of the Rev. George Hamilton, Rector of Devenish, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.:—

*1. Alexander, of Carleton, J.P. for Co. Fermanagh and Co. Meath, who d. Nov. 13th, 1745, s.p.

*2. George, of Market-hill, High Sheriff for Monaghan, and J.P. for Fermanagh. Will proved 1747. He m. Catherine (admin. 1732), daughter of John Creighton, of Aughlane, Co. Fermanagh, neice to Sir Robert Creighton, Bart., by her he had issue five sons, viz.:—

1. John, m., but d. s.p.

2. Alexander, of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, m. 1771, Evelyn, daughter of Gilbert Pepper, Esq., of Co. Meath, by whom he had three sons, viz., George James (Lieut. of Marines), William, o.s.p., and John.

3. Christopher, of Market-hill, J.P. for Co. Fermanagh obit. 1779, m. Henrietta Maria (admin. 1783 to her daughter Mary L'Estrange), daughter of Col. John Creighton, by whom he had one son and three daughters, viz.:—

George, d. young.

Henrietta, d. unmarried 1762.

Vincentia, d. unmarried, 1787.

Mary, m. Henry P. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's Co., Esq. His second son, Christopher L'Estrange (born 1776) having inherited the Carleton estates through her, assumed the name of Carleton in 1830 and d. 1843. He m., 1808, Jane, daughter of Col. Jackson, of Enniscoe, by whom he left, besides other issue, George L'Estrange Carleton, of Market-hill, b. 1811.

4. William, was of Enniskillen, and J.P. for Fermanagh. He m. Alice, who d. 1786. His will proved 1778.

5. George, M.A., chaplain 67th Foot. Left a son, George.

*3. Lancelot (third son of Christopher, by Anne Hamilton), was chaplain to a regiment of Dragoons in Spain, and became rector of Padworth, Berks (instituted

* Collins' Peerage 1812. Wills. P.C., Dublin Burke's Peerage.

† 17th in descent from Baldwin de Carleton, *vide* Cumberland Carletons.

1715). He d. 14th October, 1730, and was buried at Padworth, leaving by Barbara, daughter of Thos. Twitty, of Clunes, Worcestershire (she d. in London, and was buried in St. Luke's Church, Middlesex), a son, Alexander, Citizen and Banker of London, who d. 10th May, 1775, unmarried, and was buried at Islington; and a daughter, Cecilia, living 1731.

II. LANCELOT CARLETON, of Rossford (eldest son of Lancelot by Mary Irvine), was J.P. and High Sheriff for Fermanagh, *circa* 1683, and High Sheriff for Donegal, 1686. His will was proved at Dublin, 1695, by Mary, daughter and heir of John Cathcart, Esq., of Co. Fermanagh, he had six sons, viz.:—

1. Lancelot, of Rossford, Captain 9th Regiment, and High Sheriff for Fermanagh; d. unmarried, *circa* 1712.
2. Guy, of Rossford, High Sheriff for Fermanagh, *circa* 1718, and J.P. He d. 1731, leaving by Mary (admin. to her daughter, Mary Percival, 1732), daughter of Major Brook, two sons and three daughters, viz.:—
   Guy, d. young.
   Lancelot, d. young.
   Mary, m. Philip Perceval, of Temple House, Co. Sligo. She was grandmother to Col. Perceval, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords.
   Sarah, m. Arthur Cooper, of Tansie Fort, Sligo.
   Jane, m. Col. Henry Richardson, of Rich Hill, Co. Fermanagh.
3. Charles, d. unmarried in England.
4. William, a Lieut. in Cope's Dragoons, d. unmarried.
5. CHRISTOPHER, of whom presently, as father to Sir Guy Carleton.
6. John, an Officer in the Army, d. of his wounds in Spain.

III. CHRISTOPHER CARLETON (fifth son of Lancelot and Mary Cathcart), was of Newry, Co. Down, and d. in Ireland, *circa* 1738 (will proved P.C. Dublin, 1739), by Catherine, daughter of Henry Ball, of Donegal, Esq. (her will was proved 1755), he had two daughters and four sons, viz.:—

1. Anne, m. John Rotton, of Dublin, in 1756.
2. Conally, m. Crauford, Esq.

The sons were:—

1. William, Captain Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, drowned at sea, *circa* 1753, left by the daughter of — Devon, who was drowned with him, two sons and a daughter, viz.:—

1. William, b. 1745, a Lieut. 57th Regiment, d. at sea, unmarried, *circa* 1765.
2. Christopher, b. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1749, a Lieut.-Col. in the Army. He m., at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Lady Ann, second daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, and d. at Quebec, 1787.

1 A daughter, m. Starling, Esq.

2. Lancelot, a Lieut. in General Blackeney's Regiment in Jamacia; d. in the expedition under Wentworth, *circa* 1741, unmarried.

3. GUY, of whom presently, as first Lord Dorchester.
4. Thomas, Lieut.-Col. 29th Regiment, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, a General in the army, and Colonel of a Battalion in the 60th Regiment. He m. the daughter of — Van Horn, of New York, and widow of — Foy, an officer of Artillery, by whom he had issue a son, William, and two daughters.

IV. SIR GUY CARLETON, General and K.B., was elevated to the Peerage, 21st of August, 1786, as Baron Dorchester (*vide* biographical notice). He was born at Strabane, 3rd September, 1724, and m. 22nd May, 1772, Maria (born 1753), daughter of Thos., second Earl of Effingham, by whom he had issue nine sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Guy, b. in Hanover Square, 4th Feb., 1773; an ensign in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards; d., unmarried, 10th Nov., 1793.
2. Thomas, b. in Hanover Square, 30th April, 1774; d., unmarried, 17th April, 1794. Was a Captain in the army.
3. Christopher (father to the second Lord Dorchester), b. in the Chateau St. Louis, at Quebec, 23rd July, 1775. He was Lieut.-Col. of the 25th Light Dragoons, and d. 6th Feb., 1806 (before his father), aged 31, on board the "Devonshire," East Indiaman, then lying in Madras Roads. He m., 9th June, 1797, Priscilla Martha, eldest daughter and co-heir of Wm. Belford, Esq., a Captain in the army, and son of Lieut.-Gen. Belford, of the artillery. Christopher, left issue by her, two daughters and a son, viz.:—

1. Maria Pelham, b. 27th June, 1798, baptised at Dummer, Hants. She was drowned with her mother, 1815.
2. Harriett Elizabeth Georgiana, b. 22nd July, 1800; d. 22nd Sept. following, and was buried in St. Mary-le-Bone Church.

*3. ARTHUR HENRY, succeeded his grand-father as second Lord Dorchester; b. at Madras, 20th Feb., 1805; d., unmarried, 1826.

4. William, obit., infant.
5. Lancelot, obit., infant.
6. GEORGE, of whom presently, as father of the late Peer.
7. Charles, b. in Queen Ann Street West, July, 1786; d. 22nd of May, 1799.
8. Dudley, b. in the Chateau St. Louis, at Quebec, 22nd June, 1790; a Lieut. in the 4th Dragoons, d. 1820.
9. RICHARD, M.A., Rector of Nately Scures, Hants, b. in St. Mary-le-bone, 10th of Feb., 1792; m., in 1820, Frances, second daughter and co-heir of Eusebius Horton, of Catton Hall, Derbyshire, Esq. (she d. 21st Feb., 1864). He d., 1869, leaving issue, viz.:—

A 1. DUDLEY WILMOT, b. 1822, a Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards; m. 27th July, 1854. Charlotte, daughter of Lord Broughton.

A. Present Lord Dorchester 1876.

1. A daughter, Maria.

1. Maria, b. 20th August, 1777, in the Chateau St. Louis, Quebec; m. May, 1810, William, second Lord Bolton, who pre-deceased her. She d. 16th Nov., 1863.
2. Frances, b. in Queen Ann Street West, 3rd Feb. 1785; m. 24th August, 1802, the Rev. John Orde, of Kingselere, Hants, and d. 1812.

V. GEORGE CARLETON (6th son of Sir Guy), a Lieut.-Col. in the army, was b. at Richmond, Surrey, September 25th, 1781, and was killed at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1814. He m., October, 1805, Henrietta, daughter of Edward King, of Askham Hall, Westmorland, Esq., and by her had issue a son and two daughters, viz.:—

1. GUY.

1. Maria, b. in Gibraltar Bay, 1806; m., 1825, the Rev. James King, and d. 1841.
2. Henrietta, b. at Malta; m., 1836, H. J. Smith, Esq., of Beabeg, Co. Louth, and has issue Carleton Smith, Captain 1st Royal Surrey Militia (married a daughter of Freshfield, Esq.), and other children.

VI. GUY CARLETON, late Peer, 22nd in descent from Baldwin de Carleton; Baron Dorchester of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, was b. 25th October, 1811, and inherited, at the death of his cousin Arthur, 3rd June, 1825. He m., 12th June, 1837, Anne, dahghter of W. J. Wanchope, Esq., and by her, who d. 7th June, 1861, had issue two daughters.

1. Henrietta Anne, m. 1864, Francis Paynton Pigott Conant (now Pigott Carleton), late Captain 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Francis Pigott Conant, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, and nephew of Mr. Baron Pigott (*vide* Burke's "Landed Gentry").
2. Maria Georgiana, m., 4th July, 1865, Timothy Featherstonhaugh, Esq., late 13th Hussars, of the College, Kirkoswald, Cumberland.

Lord Dorchester quarters the Royal Arms in right of descent from Thomas Plantaganet, second son of Edward I.

ARMS OF CARLETON OF FERMANAGH,

Same as Carleton of Carleton Hall.

Carleton,

Of Cambridgeshire.*

I. JOHN CARLETON, 15th in descent from Baldwin de Carleton, Yeoman, son of Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Carleton, Cumberland, by a second wife, daughter of — Hilton; appears to have settled at Garboldisham, Norfolk. His brother Richard d. s.p. John Carleton's will, dated 1579, was proved the same year, P.C., Lon. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of — Rampley, of Walsham, Suffolk (her will proved at Norwich, 1591), and by her had issue four sons and nine daughters, viz. :—

1. Christopher, d. s.p.
2. RICHARD, of Linton, of whom presently.
3. John, living 1591, d. s.p.
4. Thomas, slain at Newport.

1. Elizabeth (or Anne), m. Thomas Crosse, living 1633.
2. Alice, m., before 1579, Robert Pullman, Gent., of Great Yarmouth, who d. 1600, leaving four sons and two daughters.
3. Margaret, living 1635, m., 15th December, 1589, Godfrey Rogers, of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, Yeoman, who d. 1620.
4. Amy (or Mary) m. Robert Brett, living 1591.
5. Frances.
6. Anne, m., after 1591, Thomas Hampston (query Robert Humston, Bishop of Down and Connor), "a Bishop in Ireland."
7. Prudence, m. Richard Brooke, D.D., Rector of Garboldisham, both living in 1591.
8. Eleanor, d. unmarried.
9. A daughter.

II. RICHARD CARLETON, Gent., second son, settled at Linton, and was alive at the time of the Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1619. He m. Anne, daughter of Evan Fludd, of Badlingham, Cambridgeshire, and by her had eight sons and three daughters, viz. :—

III. 1. THOMAS CARLETON, son and heir, baptised at Linton, April 22nd, 1593,

2. John.
3. Henry, baptised 10th April, 1595, d. s.p.
4. George.

* Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1619. H. MSS., vol. 7, p. 45, Herald's College. Linton Parish Register. Norwich and London Wills. Cole's Cambridgeshire. Harleian MSS.

5. Robert.
6. Joseph.
7. Philipp, baptised at Linton, 28th December, 1604.
8. Charles, baptised at Linton, 18th September, 1610.

1. Dorothy.
2. Mary.
3. Catherine.

Carleton,

Of Clare and Darling Hill.*

Three brothers, RICHARD CARLETON (of whom presently), PHILIP, and ROBERT, belonging to the Cambridgeshire family, according to the documents left by Philip, removed from England to Ireland, towards the end of Charles II. Frances, their sister, m. William Stanley, of Clonmel, in 1687, and d. 1689, at Clonmel, having had issue a son who pre-deceased her.

2. Philip, whose will is dated 28th December, 1723, was of Clonmel. By Mary, daughter of William Vaughan, Esq., of Clonmel (m. before 1699) he had a daughter,

   Mary, who m., after 1723, the Rev. Rice Taylor, great-grand-father to the present Thomas Millett, Esq., of Coleman Fetherd.

3. Robert, who was also of Clonmel, and d. intestate, 1695, m., in 1686, Deborah, daughter of Christopher Heath, of Planterstown, Limerick, and had issue Heath, Anne, and Deborah, all living in 1712. He m., secondly, in 1694, Catherine Carty, by whom he left no issue.

I. RICHARD CARLETON, Esq. (the eldest brother), of Knockananama Castle, alias Darling Hill, near Clonmel, m., 1673-1682, Elinor, daughter of CAPTAIN FRANCIS DREW, of Kilwinny, Waterford, who was killed by the rebels, 1641. The Drews were an ancient Devonshire family; who, by intermarriages, derived descent from Earl "Strongbow," by Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster (Drew pedigree and Royal descents). Elinor's will was proved at Dublin, October, 1695. Richard d. intestate 1682, leaving issue, Frances, who m. Oliver Walsh, Esq., of Tullamain, and a son, viz.:—

II. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., of Darling Hill and Black Castle, High Sheriff of Tipperary, 1717. Purchased Butlersland, near Fetherd, Clare, 1705. He m. Jane, daughter of Robert Stratford, of Baltinglass, M.P., grandfather to Lord Aldborough; her sister m. George Canning, of Garvagh. John's will proved P.C., Dublin, 5th December, 1730. He left issue, by Jane, six sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Richard, b. 1698, will proved, 1742. By Isabella, daughter of Richard Connell, Esq., Registrar of Ossory, he left issue one daughter, viz.:—

1. Jane, d. 11th of May, 1759.

---

* Chancery Bills, 1695 (Tipperary). Wills, P.C., Dublin. Burke's extinct Peerage and Landed Gentry. Deeds in Land Estates Record Office, Dublin. Public documents and MSS. at the British Museum.

2. John Carleton, of Blackcastle, Clare, and Darling Hill. He d. Oct. 1769. M. his cousin, Miss Walsh, of Tulamain, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters, viz. :-

1. John, of Darling Hill. Will registered, Landed Estates Record Office, 1775.

2. Oliver, heir to his brother John, m., 1778, Martha, daughter of — Van Lewen of Dublin. Sold Darling Hill in 1782 to the Penefathers. Will proved P.C. Dublin, 1806; left issue two daughters, viz. :—

Mary, m. Captain Elliot Armstrong, of Dunamore, Co. Roscommon, and had issue nine sons and two daughters.

Frances Elizabeth m. Dr. Maziere, of Dublin, d. s.p.

*3. Robert, went to sea, and died young.

*4. Francis, a Lieut. 2nd Foot, in 1784, m. Miss Baillie, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, living 1806.

1. Frances, will proved P.C., Dublin, 1789; m. Thamus Smethwick, Esq., of Barnalock, Tipperary.

*2. Isabella, m. William Dickson, Esq., grandfather to the late Charles Lennox Dickson, of Chudleigh.

3. Jane, a spinster, living 1783.

*4. Grace, m. John Bagnall, Esq.

5. Anna Maria, m. Samuel Evans, Esq.

6. Rebecca, m. Clement Sadlier, Esq.

3. FRANCIS, of Cork, of whom presently, as father to Lord Carleton.

4. Robert, of Clonmel, a Lieut. in the Hon. Col. Bathurst's regiment, o.s.p. admon. 1744, to his brother George, of Dublin.

5. George, of Eustace Street, Dublin, *liv* 1772. By Margaret, daughter of Peter Cossart, Esq., of Cork, he had issue three sons and one daughter, viz. :—

*1. John, of Dublin, died at Ambleside, who, by Mary Chambers, had issue viz. :—

v. 1. Francis, of Sydenham, m. Sarah North, d. 1848. He left issue a son and a daughter, viz. :—

William Frederick, Major 60th Rifles, m., 1867, Mary Louisa, daughter of Sir Grey Campbell, Bart.

Louisa, m. F. Dobinson, Esq., since changed their name to Logan.

v. 1. Margaret, m. the Rev. J. H. Stubbs, of Droniskin, who d. 1866, leaving issue two sons and a daughter.

v. 2. Mary, m. George Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury, Worcester.

v. 3. Ellen, m. the Rev. J. E. Bates.

*2. George Frederick, of Eustace Street, Dublin, m. Elizabeth Cossart, and d. 1831, s.p.

1. Susanna, m. Charles Ward, Esq., of Queen's Co., of the Bangor family, and d.s.p.

*3. Peter, b. 1756, Rector of Killyleagh and Dean of Cillaloe and of St. Patrick's. He m., 1784, Margaret Griffin, and d. at Killyleagh (will proved 1825, Dublin), aged 69, leaving issue six sons and four daughters, viz. :

v. 1. George Simpson Carleton, of Seapoint, Monkstown, Dublin, b. March 1786, d. September 1st, 1863. He m. first, Sophia, daughter of George Lamb Audouin, Esq., of East Hill, Co. Wicklow, who d. 1831; and secondly, Mary Williams, By his first wife he had issue four sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1. George Carleton, Col. R.A., b. 1826, who served in the Turkish Contingent in the Crimean War. He m. 1854, Elizabeth Mary Susan, daughter of Captain Hughes, 63rd Regiment, and has issue, viz.:—
   Frank Robert Crofton, b. September, 1856, Lieut. 63rd Regiment.
   George Dudley, b. May 24th, 1858, Lieut. 17th Regiment.
   Guy Audouin, b. November 23rd, 1859.
   Lancelot Richard, b. September, 1861.
   Henry Anthony, b. September, 1868.
   Alice Ann, b. July, 1864.
2. William Carleton, b. 1828, Rector of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, m., 1866, Mildred Ann, daughter of Col. Beresford, of Woodhouse, Co. Kilkenny.
3. Henry Carleton, of Eustace-street, and Seapoint, Dublin.
4. A son, died young, John.
1. Elizabeth.

v. 2. Henry Peter Carleton, Major 1st Bengal Fusiliers, b. 1787, d. 1844. By Elizabeth Cossart, he left issue a son and a daughter, viz.:—

1. William Henry, b. 1830, late Major 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers; m., February, 1871, Mary Jane Waller, daughter of James Lendrum, Esq., D.L., of Magheracross, Co. Fermanagh, and has issue a daughter, Evleen Alice, b. March, 1872.
1. Emily Augusta.

v. 3. Charles, d. in India, s.p.

v. 4. William, 36th Bengal N. I., b. 1804, d. 1842. By Louisa Tritton he left issue three sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. William, 90th Regiment, d. at Lucknow, 1858.
2. James Maxwell, d. young.
3. Frederick Hone, 90th Regiment, b. 1841, d. June 4th, 1872.
1. Charlotte Jemima, m., 1850, Major James Baillie, of King Dufferin, Co. Down, J.P.
2. Louisa, m. 1851, Col. Garstin, Bengal N. I., who died 1867.

v. 5. Frederick, d. in India, s.p., 1860.

v. 6. John Hugh of Liverpool, d. s.p., 1872.

v. 1. Fanny, m. John Hutchins Williams, Esq., and has issue.

v. 2. Charlotte, m. James Baillie, of King Dufferin, Co. Down, d. 1832.

v. 3. Eliza, m. James Wilson, of Killague, Co. Down.

v. 4. Margaret, b. January, 1787; m., 1832, William Cossart, Esq., of Dublin and Madeira, who d. s.p.; Margaret d. 1869.

6. Edward Carleton of Cork, living 1741.

1. Grace m. Amos Godsell, of Sunville, Co. Limerick, Esq.
2. Mary, m. Adam Newman, of Dromore, Esq.

III. FRANCIS CARLETON, Esq., of Cork (third son of John Carleton, of Darling Hill, before-mentioned), was born 1713. He m. Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Lawton, Esq., of Castle Jane (of the Lawtons of Cheshire). She died February, 1797. Francis d. 1791, leaving issue four sons and five daughters, viz. :—

1. Robert d. young.
2. HUGH, b. 11th September, 1739, Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas; created Baron Carleton of Anner, 1789, and Viscount Carleton, of Clare, Tipperary, 1797; m., 2nd August, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Mercer, of Brennanstown, Dublin (she d. 27th May, 1794, s.p.). He m. secondly, 15th July, 1795, Mary Buckley, second daughter of Abednego Matthew, Esq., M.P. She d. 13th March, 1810, s.p. Lord Carleton d. 25th February, 1826, in George-street, Hanover Square, age 88. Will proved March, 1826.
3. Francis, of Green Park, Co. Down, m. Dorcas Hall, of Narrow Water, Co. Down, by whom he had no issue. Will proved P.C. Dublin, 1829. His wife d. 1831.
4. JOHN, of Dublin, of whom presently.

1. Mary, d. 1769.
2. Isabella, d. 1771.
3. Rebecca, m. Hugh Millard, Esq., of Cork, and died July, 1804, s.p.
4. Sarah, d. 1766.
5. Grace, m. Sampson Jervois, Esq., of Cork, and d. s.p.

IV. JOHN CARLETON, Esq., of Dublin, m., August, 1776, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Hodgson, Esq., of Dublin, and d. intestate, 1781 (admon. 8th May, 1789, to Thomas Hodgson, who d. 1795), leaving issue a son and two daughters, viz. :—

1. FRANCIS, of whom presently.

1. Rebecca, d. unmarried.
2. Dorothea m. Edward Reeves, Esq., of Ballyglissane, Co. Cork, and d. 1855, leaving issue two sons and four daughters, viz. :—

Frank Reeves, a Major in the army, d. 1865.

Edward Reeves, of Castle Kevin, near Mallow, m. Miss Burke, by whom he had issue, and d. 1867.

Dorothea Reeves, m. Abraham Morris, Esq., of Dunkettle, Co. Cork, and d. 1864. She had issue two daughters, the surviving one, Jenny, m. Captain Singleton, of Collon, Co. Louth, who d. April, 1869, without issue.

Elizabeth Reeves, m. Samuel Beresford Poer, Esq., of Belleville Park, Cappoquire, and has issue, Samuel and Dora.

Rebecca Reeves, m. Bernard Shaw, Esq., of Monkstown, Co. Cork, and left issue four daughters and two sons, viz. :—Bernard, Captain 36th Regiment, d.

1863; and Eyre, chief of the fire brigade of London, m. Miss Dove, and has issue—Dora Shaw, m. W. Glascow, Esq.; Cornelia, m. Edward Hoare, Esq.; Jane, m. Ab. Chatterton, Esq.

Mary Reeves, m. Sandford Palmer, Esq., of Rosetea.

V. FRANCIS CARLETON, Esq., of Clare, Co. Tipperary, and Greenfield, Co. Cork, which he inherited at the death of his uncle, Viscount Carleton; was born 6th of August, 1780, and served in the 10th Hussars. He m., 4th September, 1809, Charlotte Margaretta Molineux, eldest daughter of George Molineux Montgomerie, Esq., of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk, grandson of George Montgomerie, Esq., of Chippingham Hall, Cambridgeshire, 7th in descent from Hugh, 1st Earl Eglintown. Francis Carleton, d. 26th January, 1870, having had issue four sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Hugh Francis Carleton, Esq., b. July 3rd, 1810, m., November 30th, 1859, Lydia, daughter of Henry Williams, Archdeacon of Waimate, New Zealand.
2. Henry Alexander, C.B., Col. R.A., b. February 28th, 1814, m., December 2nd, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of Armor Boyle, Esq., of Dundrum, Ireland, and has issue, viz.:—
   - Henry Augustus, b. 6th May, 1858.
   - Montgomerie Lancelot, b. 4th June, 1861.
   - Hugh Dudley, b. 24th December, 1865.
   - Frederick Montgomerie, b. 24th July, 1867.
   - ✕ Mary, b. 4th November, 1856.
   - Edith Charlotte, b. 18th January, 1863.
   - o Alice, b. 6th November, 1864.
3. Frederick, b. July 23rd, 1820, d. unmarried, May 15th, 1867.
4. Percival Augustus, b. April 7th, 1825, a Captain 1st Royal Surrey Militia, served in the Anglo-Turkish contingent, m., April 21st, 1865, Susan Georgiana, daughter of Charles Hare, Esq., of Wormley, Herts, by Maria, daughter of Col. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, Westmoreland, and d. December 13th, 1869, leaving issue one daughter, viz.:—

   Frances Laura, b. at Lisbon, March 28th, 1866.

1. Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Carleton; m. 1848, Auguste de Mont Richer, of the Chateau de Lully, near Morges, Switzerland, who d. 1864, leaving issue, viz.:—

   Virginia, b. January 6th, 1840, m., 1860, Gabriel Eynard, of Geneva, and has issue.

   Augusta, b. August 8th, 1842, m., 1863, Albert de Mandrot, of Morges, and died leaving issue.

   Luey, b. July 13th, 1846, m., 1867, William Cuenod of Vevey, and has issue.

2. Sophia.

ARMS.

Arg. on a bend sa. three mascles of the field.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head, arg. the horn twisted of the first and second.

Motto, "Nunquam non paratus."

I. B

VII. A

XIV. T

V. 1. T Cla

rtsey (Carle
VI. 1. T or of

XVII. S 3. GEOR
Of
I
m. I
hi
vid

XVIII. S

XIX. R

XX. T

XXI. T

Table shewing the descent of the various Carleton Families from Baldwin de C

THE ROMAN NUMERALS DENOTE GENERATIONS

[illegible] CARLETON, 1680, [illegible] Carleton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.

[illegible] of Edward I.

VII. ADAM DE CARLETON, of [illegible]
Living time of Edward I.
m. Sibella.

[illegible] CARLETON, of Carleton Hall, Esq.

m. 2nd, Hilton,
by whom he had issue,

XIV. JOHN CARLETON,
Of Walton-upon-Thames
m. Daniell.

[illegible] CARLETON, of Carleton Hall.

2. GUY CARLETON,
Of [illegible] of Hesketh [illegible]
Sir [illegible] Carleton.

XV. JOHN CARLETON,
Settled at Garboldisham, Norfolk. Carleton, co. Cambridgeshire, and of Clar
and Darlinghill.
m. Rampley.

XV. JOHN CARLETON,
Of Walton-upon-Thames
bought Baldwin Brightwell.
m. Culpepper.

[illegible] CARLETON.

2. LANCELOT
Settled in Ireland. North of Ireland Carletons.
m. Rooney.

XVI. GEORGE,
BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

XVI. RICHARD,
Of Linton, Cambs.
Alive 1609, m. Fluel.

XVI. ANTHONY CARLETON,
Of Brigatwell.
m. Goodwin.

[illegible] CARLETON, XVII.

LANCELOT,
Of Rossla[illegible]
m. Irvine

C. GUY,
Dean of Exeter,
Bishop of Bristol,
then of Chichester.

XVII. 2. JOHN,
Born at Linton, 1591.
(Probably "John of Newmarket.") W.P., 1680.

XVII. GEORGE CARLETON,
Of Huntercomb.
m. 1. Brocket.
m. 2. Harrison.

2. DUDLEY,

[illegible] CARLETON, XVIII.

LANCELOT,
Of Fern[illegible]
m. Cuffaut

XVIII. RICHARD,
Of Knocknanauna.
m. Drew.

3. PHILIP,
Of Clonmel.

XVIII. JOHN CARLETON, Bart.
Of Holcomb, Oxford,
Cheveley, Cambs.
m. Houghton.

3. CHARLES

[illegible] CARLETON, [illegible]

H.N. 3. CHRISTOPHER
Of [illegible]
[illegible]

XIX. JOHN.
Of Darlinghill,
m. Stratford.

XIX. GEORGE CARLETON, Bart. M.P.
O.S.P., 1750.

[illegible]

III. 3. GUY CARLETON,
Bar[illegible]

XX. JOHN,
Of Blackcastle.
m. Walsh

3. FRANCIS,
Of Cork.
m. Lawton

5. GEORGE,
M. Cossatt.

[illegible] CHRISTOPHER. [illegible] GEORGE. [illegible] RICHARD. m. [illegible]

XXI. JOHN. 1. OLIVER, m. Van Leven, 2 dau. Mary m. Armstrong.

XXI. HUGH, Viscount Carleton.

[illegible] JOHN, Of Dublin. m. Hodgson.

XXI. JOHN,
Of Andalusia.
m. Clements.
(Adjutant-Gen. Spanish Army.)

3. PETER,
Dean of Ferns.
m. Gethin

[illegible] CHARLES [illegible] CHARLES GUY [illegible] XVIII. DUDLEY WILMOT, [illegible] Port.

XXII. FRANCIS,
Of Clare, co. Tipperary,
heir to
Lord Carleton.
m. Montgomerie.

XXII. FRANCIS,
Of Sydenham.
m. North

XXII. GEORGE,
m. Audouin.
m. 2. Williams.

2. HENRY PETER,
Major, Bengal
Fusiliers.
m. Cossatt.

XXIII. HUGH.

2. HENRY,
Maj. Genl.
R.A.
m. Doyle

XXIII. WILLIAM
Frederick.
m. Campbell

XXIII. GEORGE,
Col., R.A.
m. Hughes

XXIII. WILLIAM,
Henry,
Major R.N.B.
Fusiliers.
m. Leadham
and has issue
vide pedigree

XXIV. HENRY,
Augustus
and other
issue

XXIV. FRANK,
And other
issue
vide pedigree

...owing the descent of the various Carleton Families from Baldwin de Carleton.

ROMAN NUMERALS DENOTE GENERATIONS

VII. ADAM DE CARLETON, of Lincoln and Oxford.
Living time of Edward I.
m. Sibella.

XIV. JOHN CARLETON,
Of Walton-upon-Thames
m. Daniell.

XV. JOHN CARLETON,
Of Walton-upon-Thames
Fought Baldwin Brightwell.
m. Culpepper.

3. GERARD,
Dean of
Peterborough

XVI. ANTHONY CARLETON,
Of Brightwell.
m. Goodwin.

2. GEORGE
Of Wollaston
m. 1. Harper.
m. 2. Melhun.

EDWARD, of Chertsey (Carletons of America and of Arundel)
Lord of the Manor of
East Clandon.
m. Bigley.

XVII. GEORGE CARLETON,
Of Huntercomb.
m. 1. Brocket.
m. 2. Harrison.

2. DUDLEY,
Viscount
Dorchester.

XVII. CASTELL.

XVII. EDWARD,
Of Berewell Court,
Surrey.
m. Webber.

3. GEORGE,
Of London and
Norfolk.
m. Hamon, and
had issue.
vide pedigree.

7. ERASMUS,
Mercer of
London.
W. P., 1625.

XVIII. JOHN CARLETON, Bart.,
Of Holcomb, Oxford,
Cheveley, Cambs.
m. Houghton.

2. GEORGE,
Of Ewelme.
m. Andrews.

3. SIR DUDLEY,
H.M. Resident
in Holland.
m. Croft.

XVIII. MATTHEW,
Of Dorking.
2 daughters,
vide pedigree.

XVIII. 2. EDWARD,
Probably went to
America.
m. Denton.

XIX. GEORGE CARLETON, Bart.
O.S.P., 1659.

XIX. THOMAS

XIX. JOHN.
m. Jowett

XIX. EDWARD,
(Probably descended from George, third son
of Edward of Chertsey.)
Rector of Narburgh. m. Westall.

XX. JOHN,
Of Andover,
Massachusetts.
m. Osgood.
Had issue.
vide pedigree.

2. JOSEPH,
m. Osgood

XX. EDWARD,
Of Aldborough.
m. Elliot.

XXI. JOSEPH,
Of Newbury,
Massachusetts
m. Bailey.
Had issue.
vide pedigree.

JEREMIAH.
m. Taylor

XXI. BELL,
Of Lowestoft.
m. Jolley.

1. SARAH.
m. John Farhill.
Her daughter
Mary m. Col.
Tufnell.

XXII. JEREMIAH,
Of Lyndboro
m. Hyde.

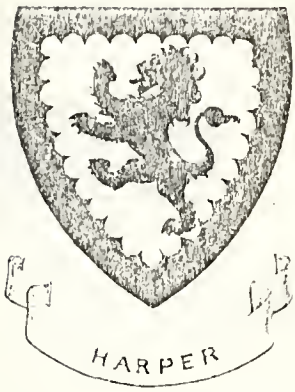
XXII. EDWARD,
Of Charlewood,
Surrey.
m. Andrews.

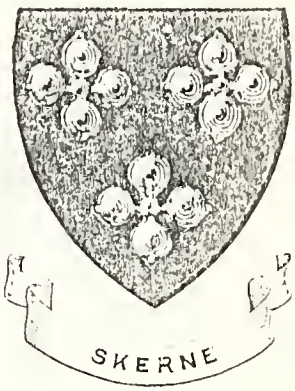
XXIII. JEREMIAH
m. Edwards

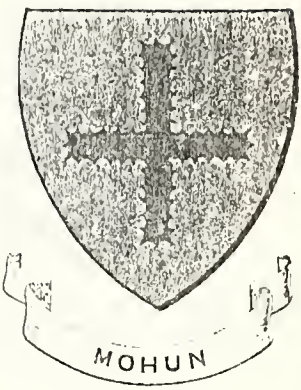
XXIII. EDWARD,
Master of Arundel.
m. Birch.
O.S.P.

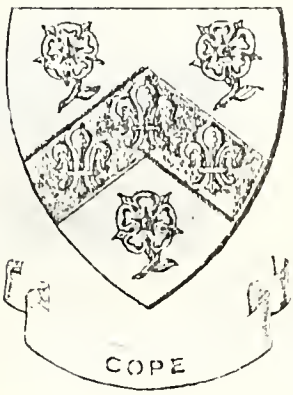
XXIV. HIRAM.
A Clergyman of Holy
Order
m. [illegible] and
has issue
vide [illegible]

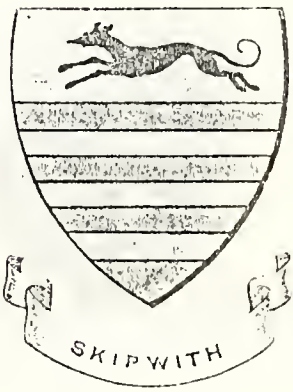
CARLETON ALLIANCES
OXFORD AND LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY

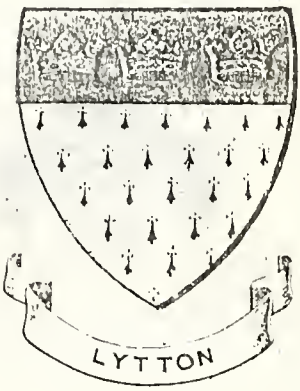


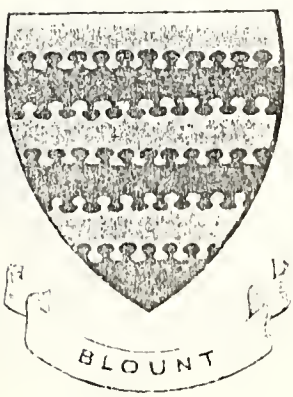


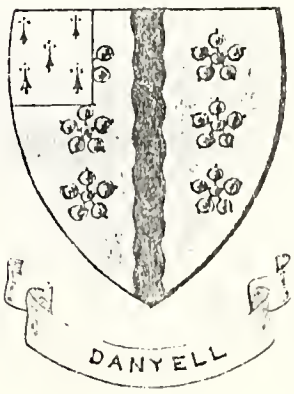


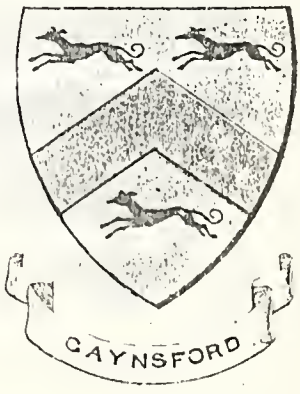


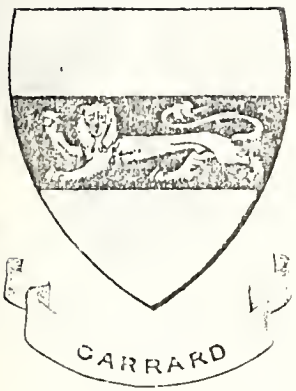


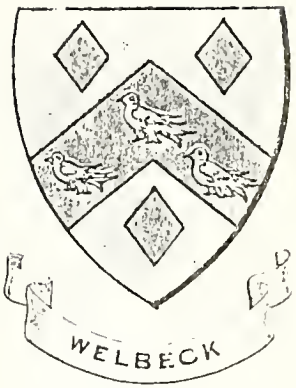


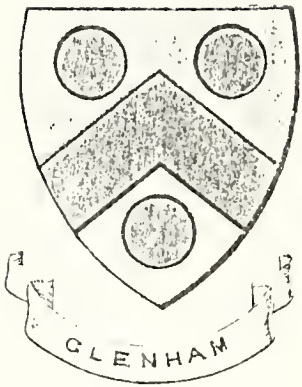


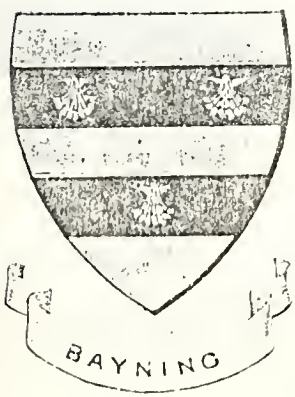


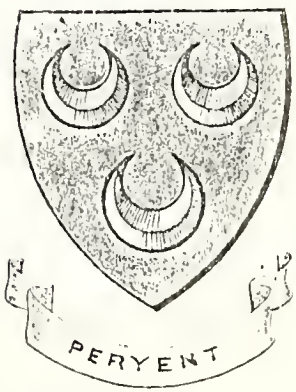


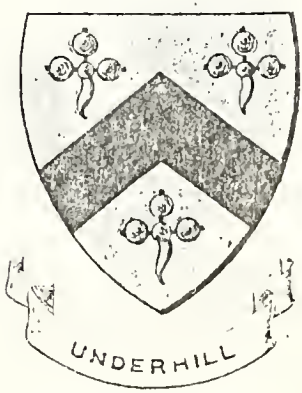

CARRARD

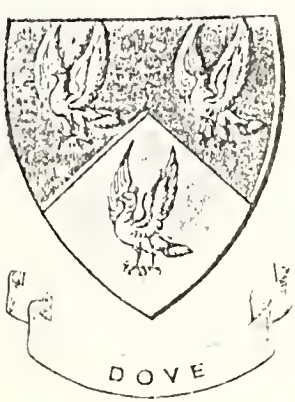

WELBECK

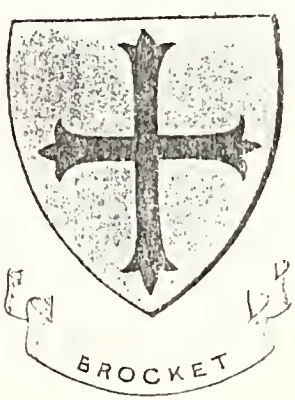

GLENHAM

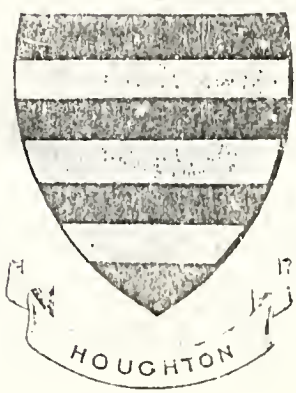

BAYNING

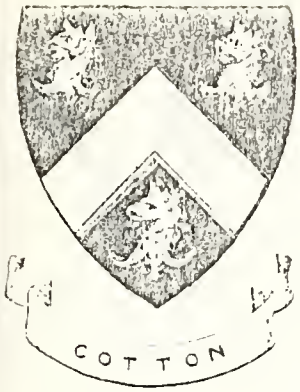

PERYENT

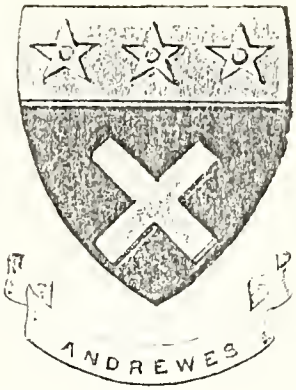

UNDERHILL

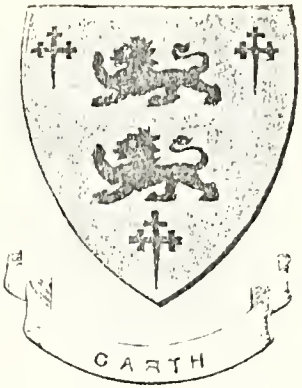

DOVE

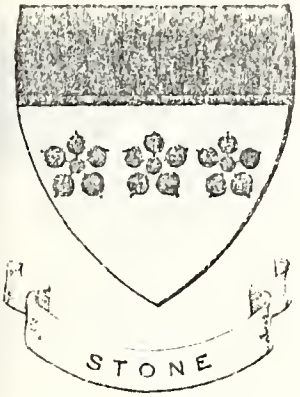

BROCKET

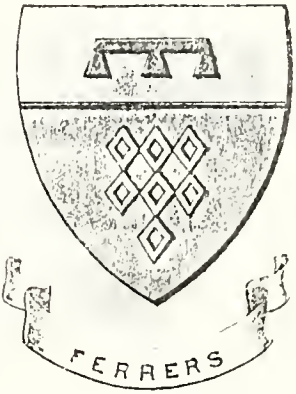

HOUGHTON

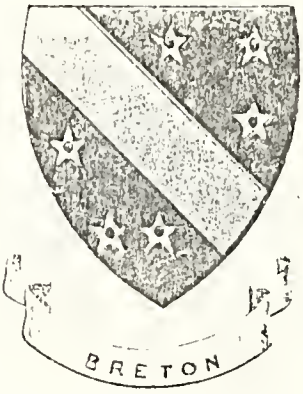

COTTON

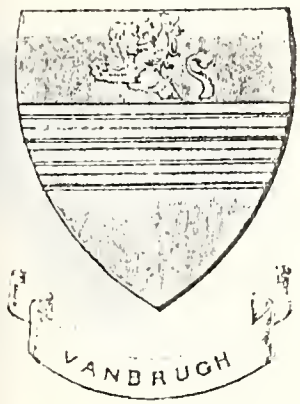

ANDREWES

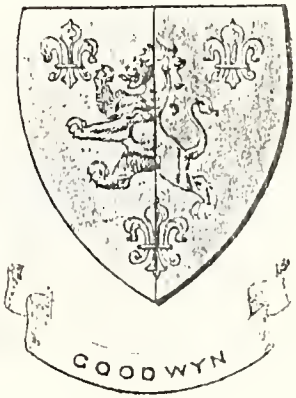

CARTH

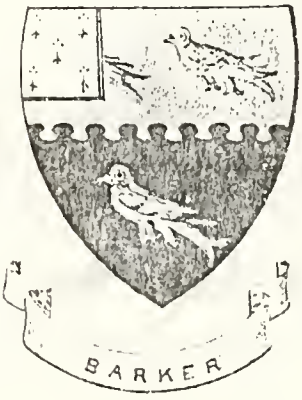

STONE


FERRERS

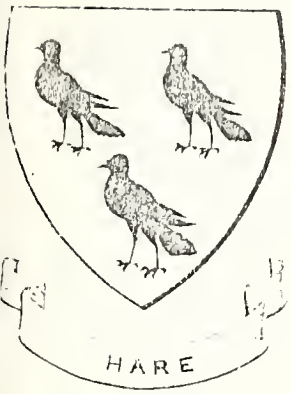

BRETON

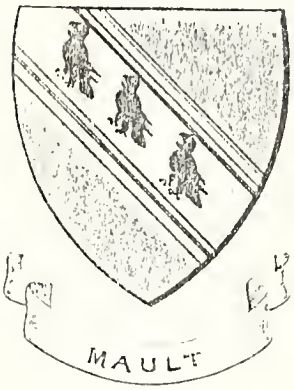

VANBRUGH

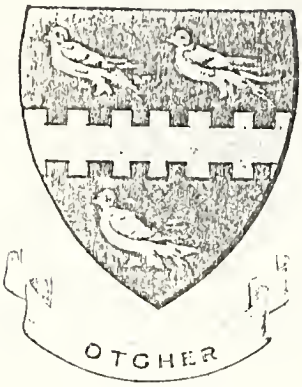

GOODWYN

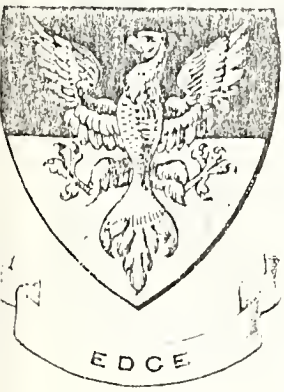

BARKER

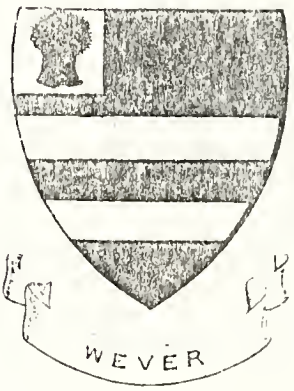
CARLETON OF LONDON AND SURREY

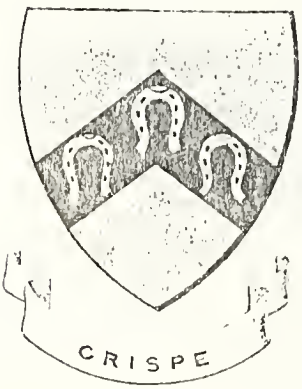


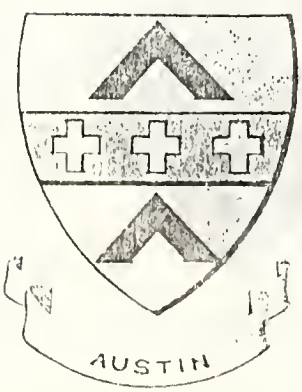


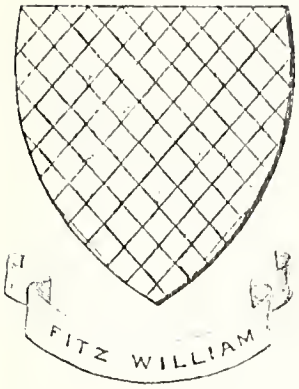


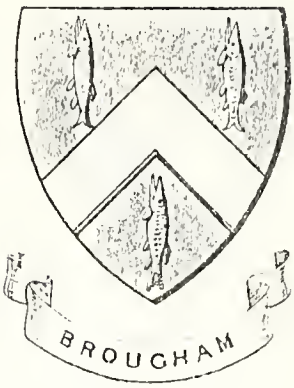


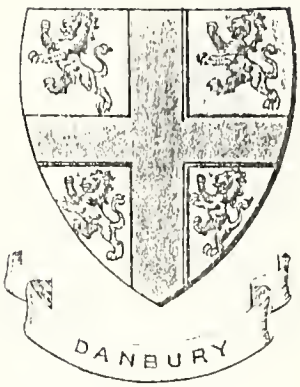


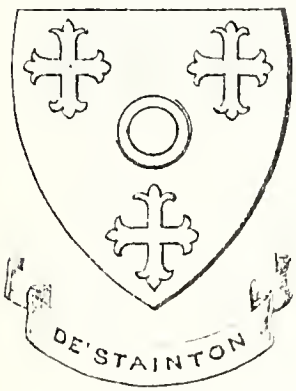


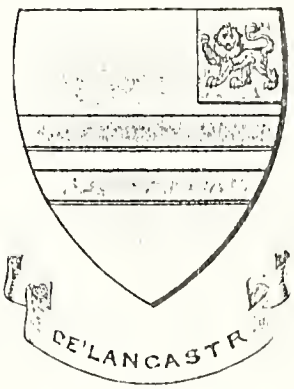


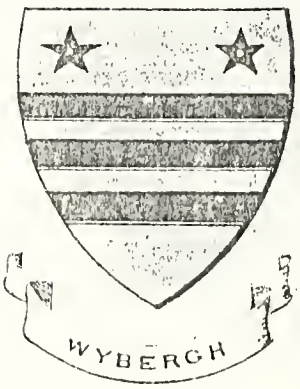

FITZ WILLIAM

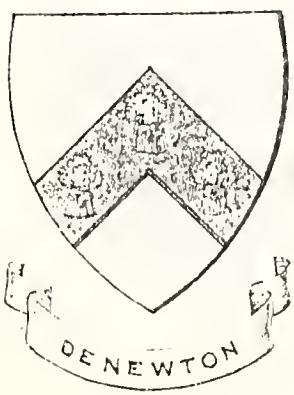

BROUGHAM

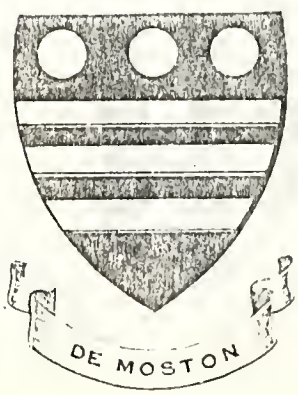

DANBURY

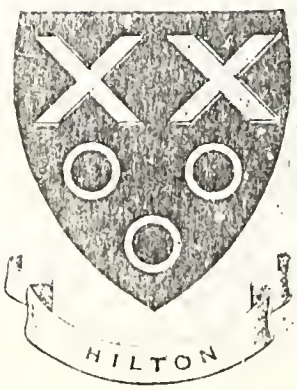

DE'STAINTON

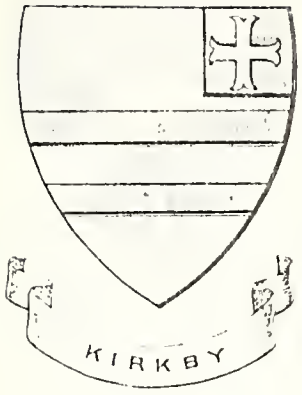

DE'LANCASTR

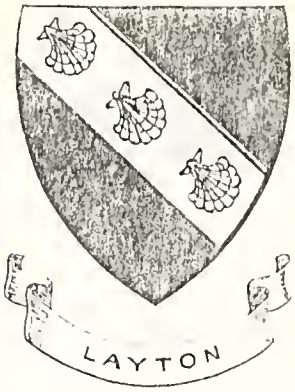

WYBERGH

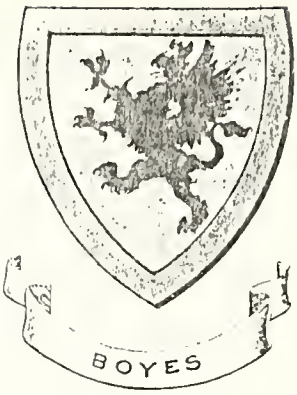

DE NEWTON

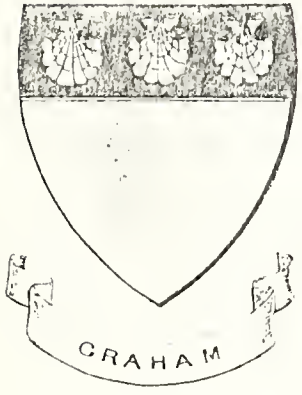

DE MOSTON

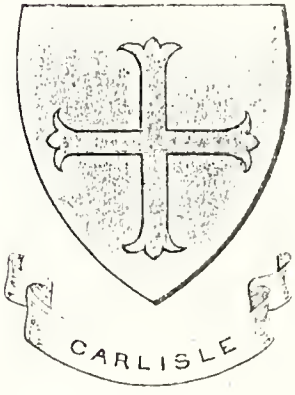

HILTON

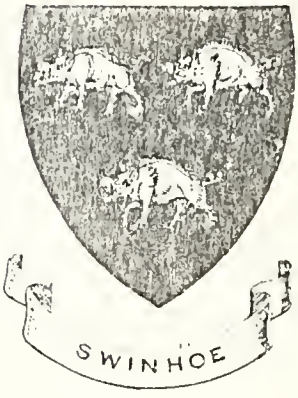

KIRKBY

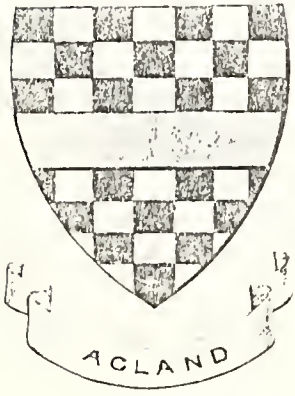

LAYTON

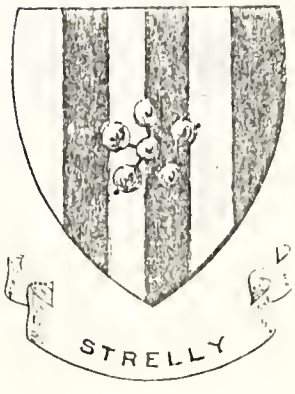

BOYES

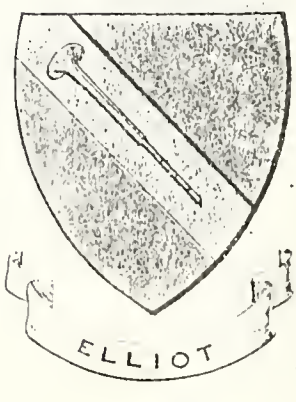

GRAHAM

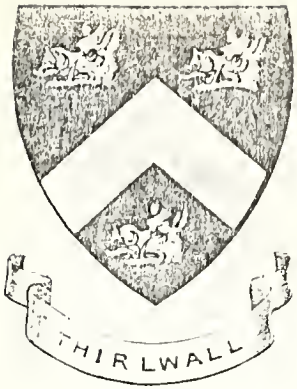

CARLISLE

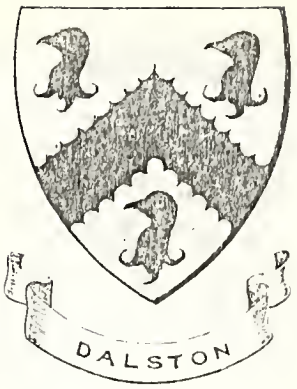

SWINHOE

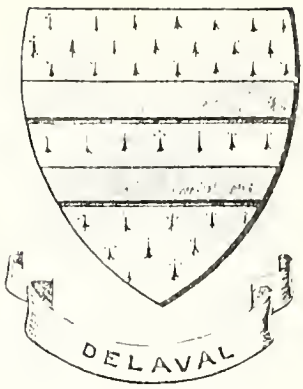

ACLAND

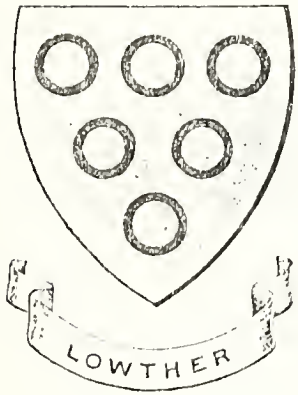

STRELLY

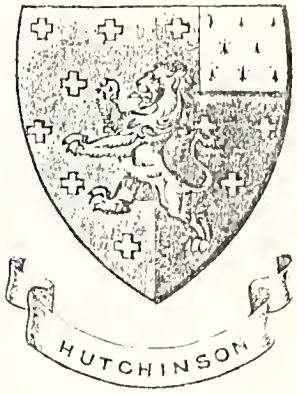

ELLIOT

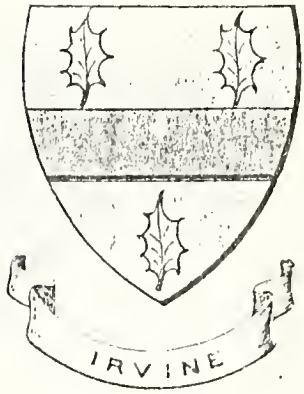

THIRLWALL

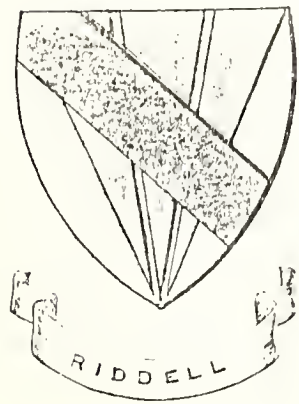

DALSTON

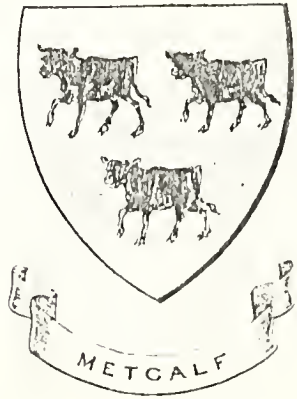

DELAVAL

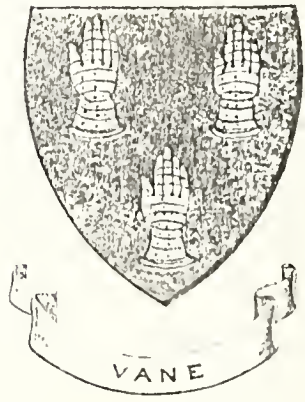

LOWTHER

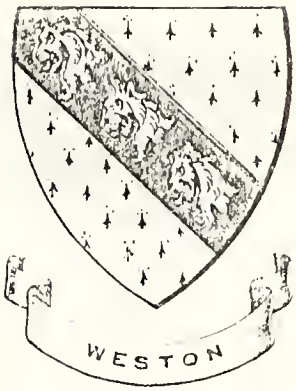

HUTCHINSON

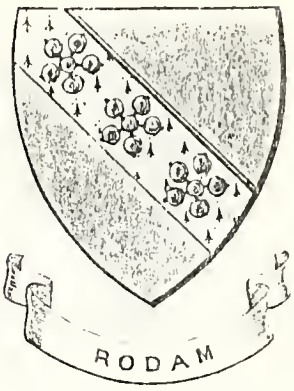

IRVINE

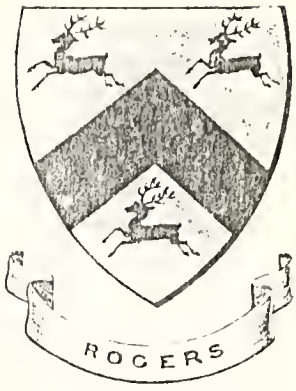

RIDDELL

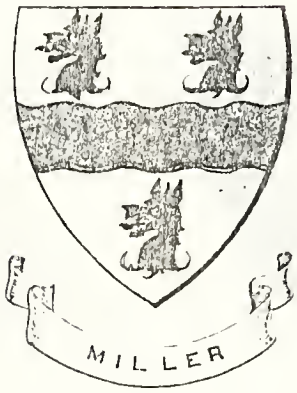

METCALF

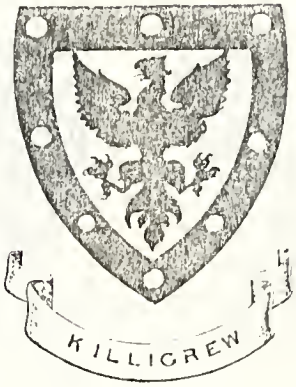

VANE

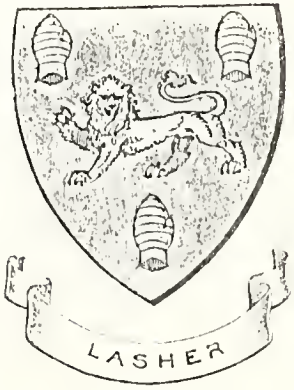

WESTON

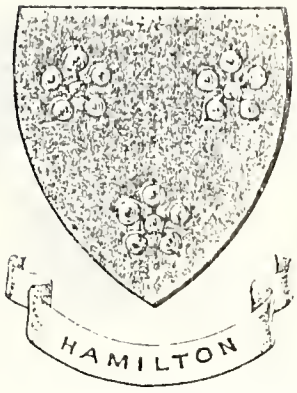

RODAM

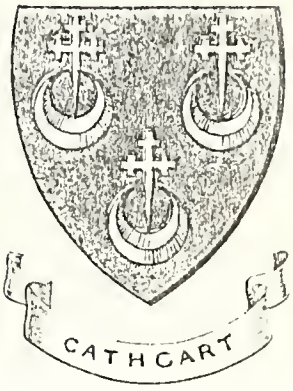

ROGERS


MILLER

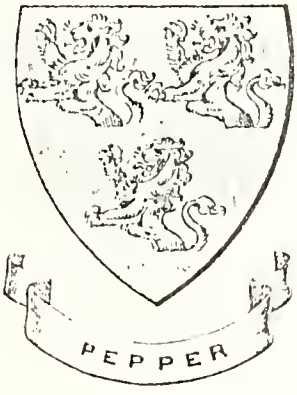

KILLIGREW

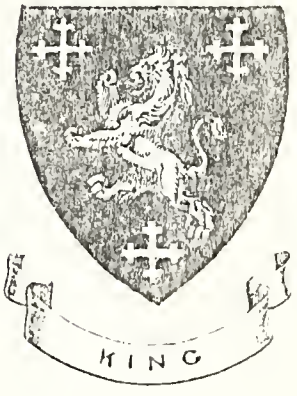

LASHER

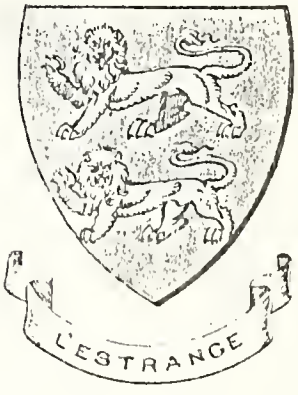

HAMILTON

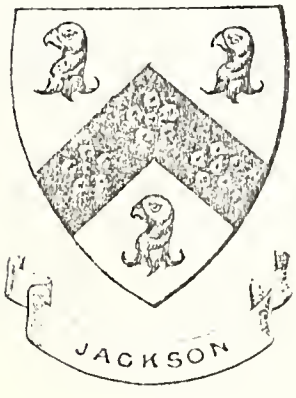

CATHCART

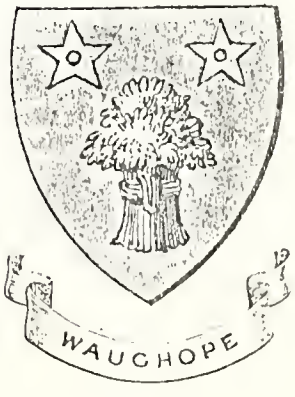
CREIGHTON

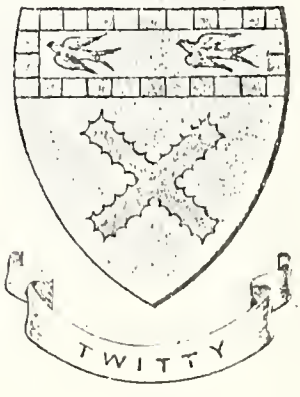

PEPPER

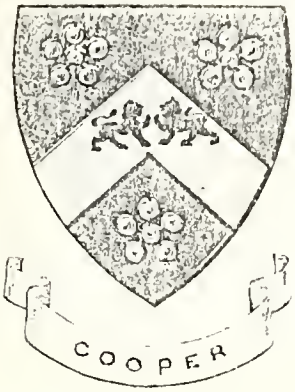

KING

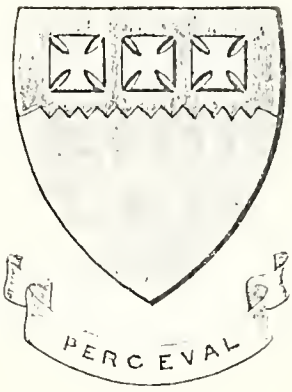

L'ESTRANGE

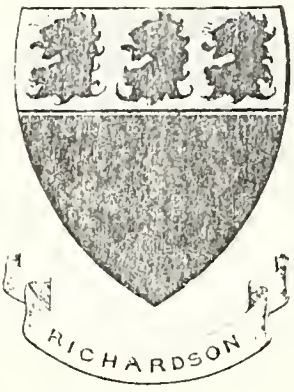

JACKSON

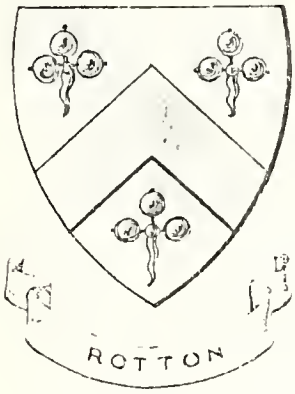

WAUCHOPE

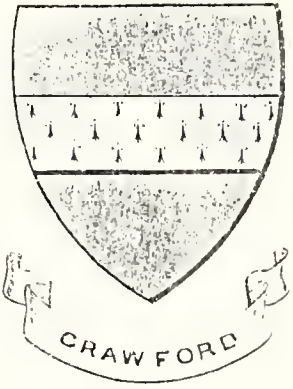

TWITTY

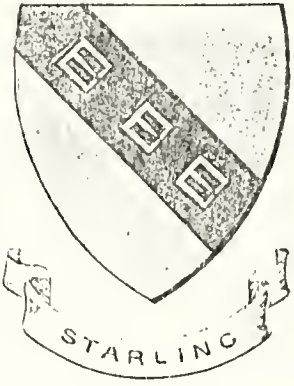

COOPER

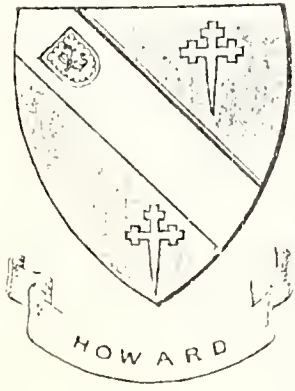

PERCEVAL

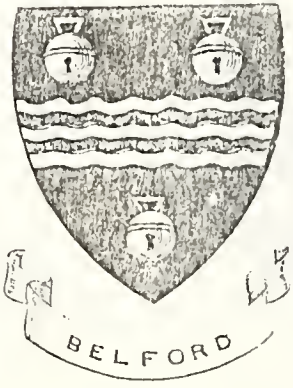

RICHARDSON

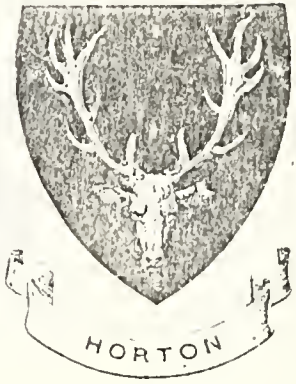

ROTTON

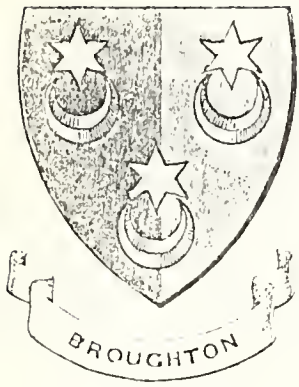

CRAWFORD

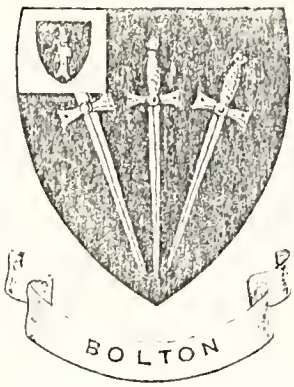

STARLING

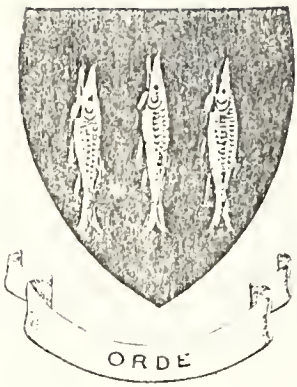

HOWARD

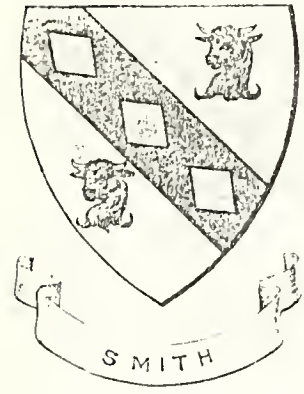

BELFORD

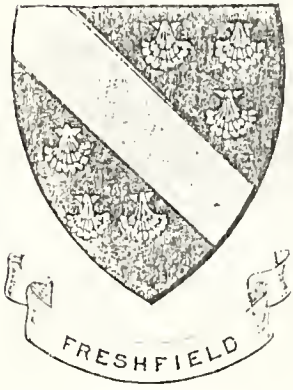

HORTON

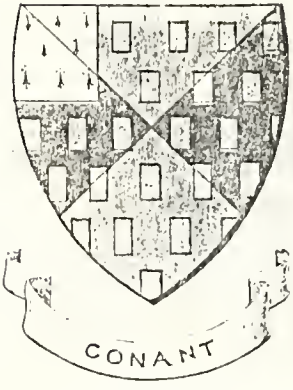

BROUGHTON

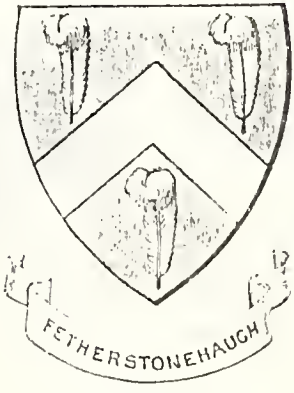

BOLTON


ORDE

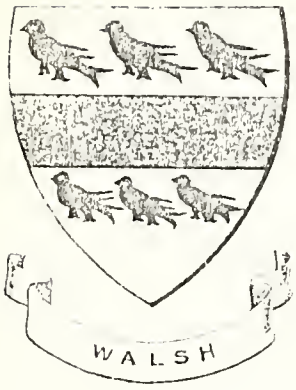

SMITH

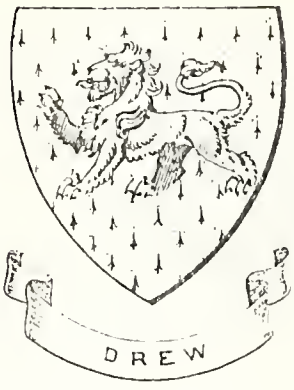

FRESHFIELD

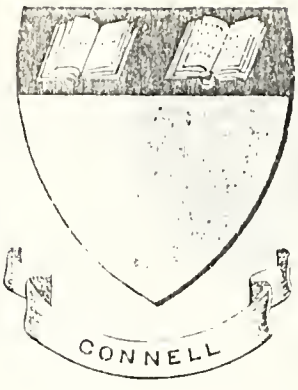

CONANT

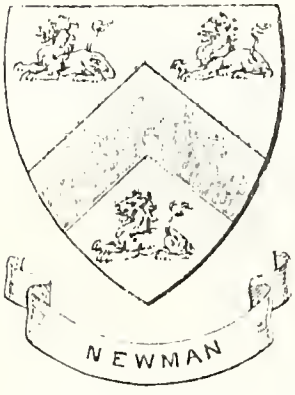

FETHERSTONEHAUGH

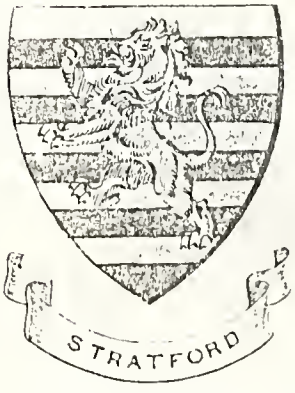
HODGSON

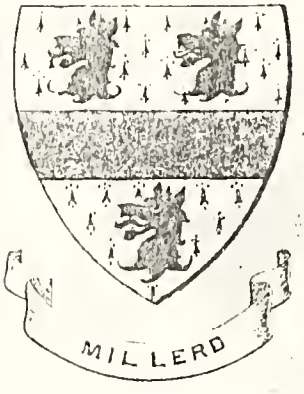

WALSH

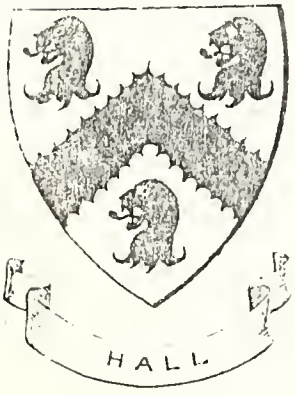

DREW

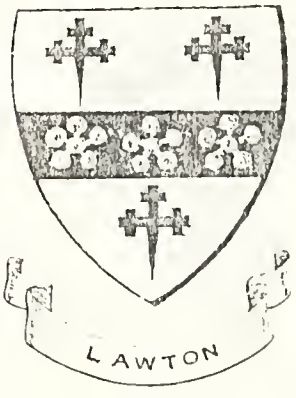

CONNELL

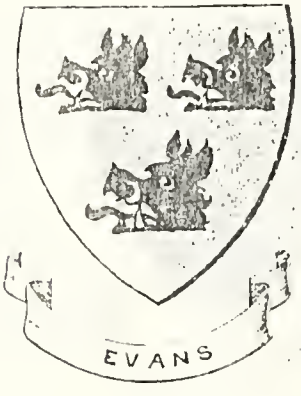

NEWMAN

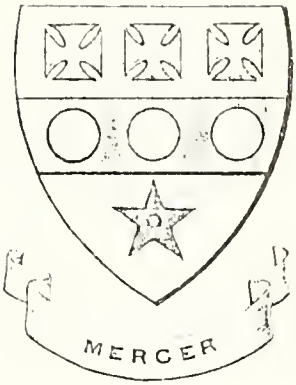

STRATFORD

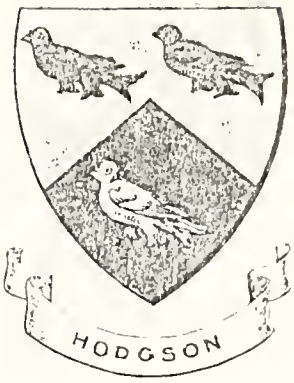

MILLERD

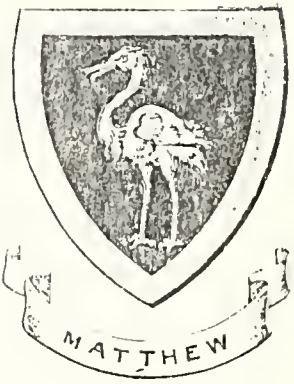

HALL

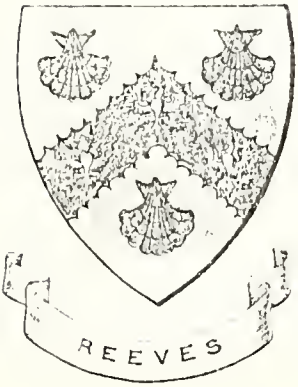

LAWTON

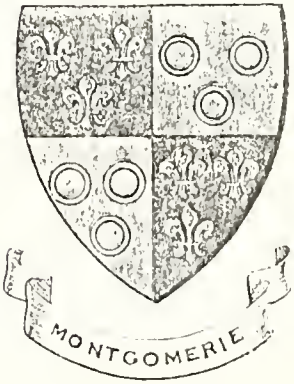

EVANS

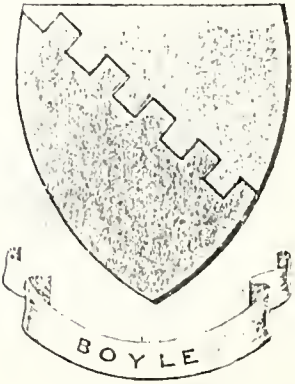

MERCER

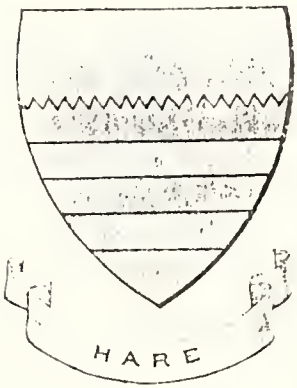

HODGSON


MATTHEW

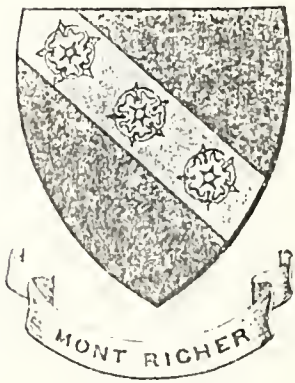

REEVES

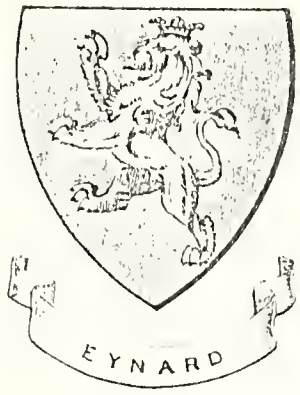

MONTGOMERIE

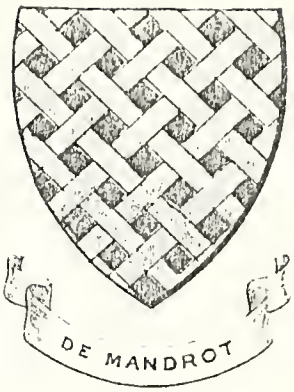

BOYLE

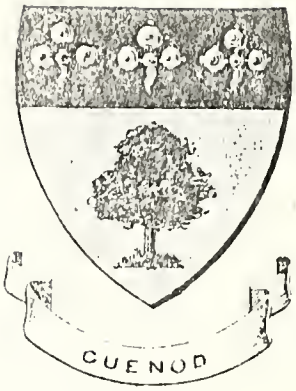

HARE

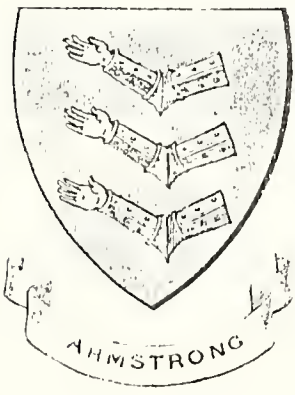
WILLIAMS

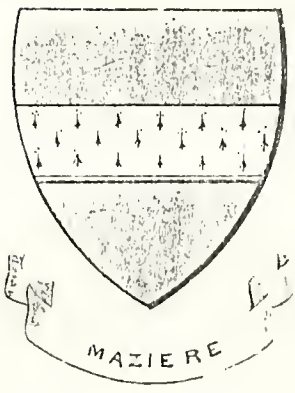

MONT RICHER

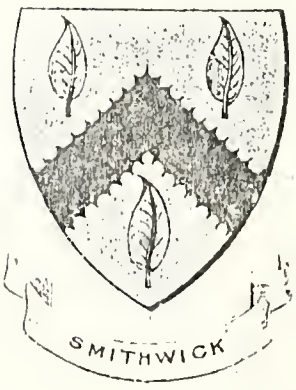

EYNARD

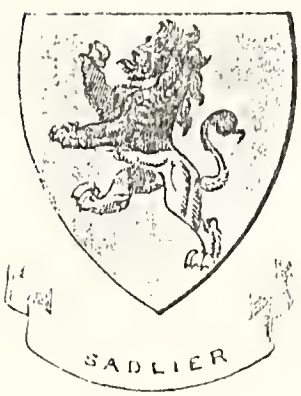

DE MANDROT


CUENOD

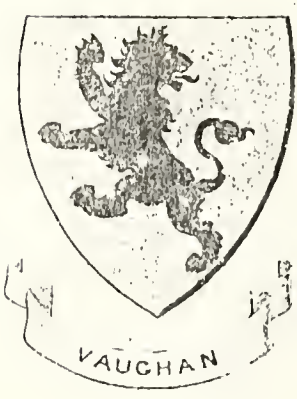

ARMSTRONG

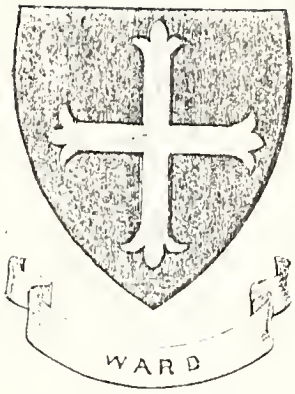

MAZIERE

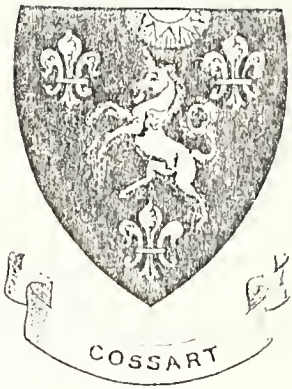

SMITHWICK

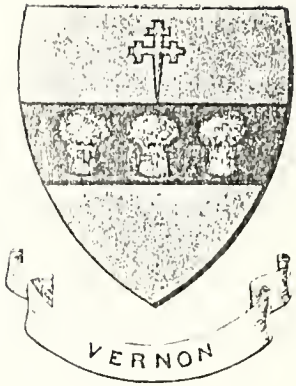

SADLIER

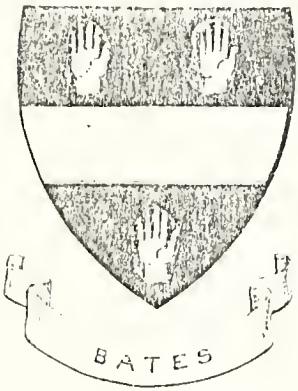
GRIFFIN

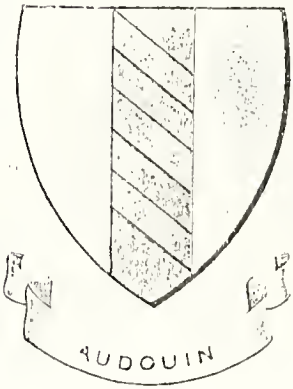

VAUGHAN

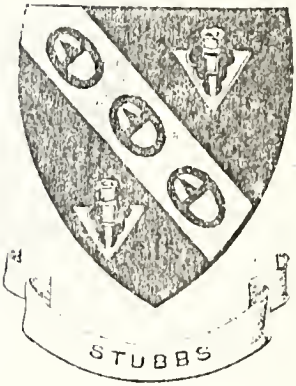

WARD

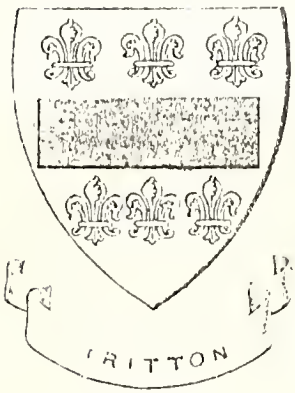

COSSART

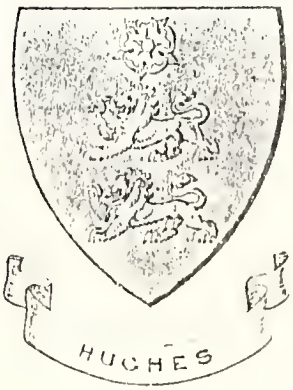

VERNON

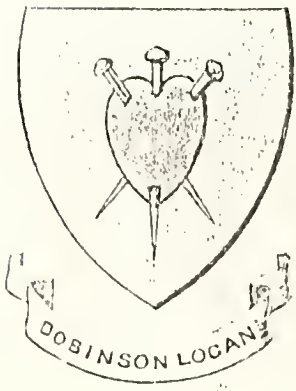

BATES

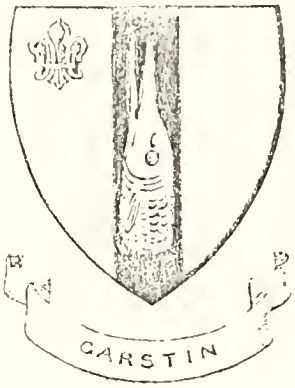

AUDOUIN

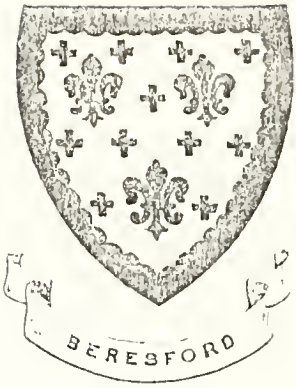

STUBBS

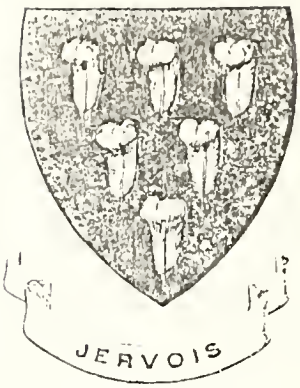

TRITTON

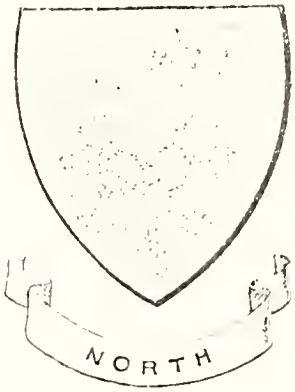

HUGHES

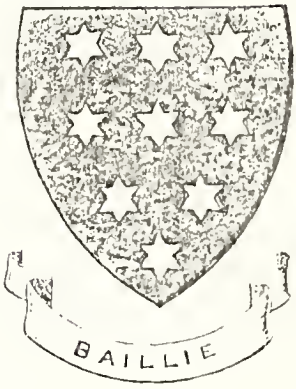

DOBINSON LOGAN

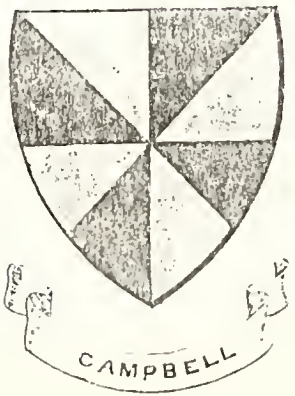

CARSTIN


BERESFORD


JERVOIS


NORTH


BAILLIE


CAMPBELL

Richard Carleton, of Knockananama, Philip, and Robert Carleton went to Ireland, *circa* 1691, from Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. Philip, baptised at Newmarket (*vide* St. Mary's Parish Register), 1658, was possessed of Lands in Clonmel; Robert, baptised at Newmarket, 1652, is also mentioned as of the same place. Their father, John Carleton, who describes himself in his will, as, "the elder," of Newmarket, left Philip his executor; he mentions his sons Richard, Philip, Robert, and John (who appears to have gone to Exning, near Newmarket, when the others settled in Ireland), his daughter Frances and his wife Frances. He held lands in Newmarket and Woodditton, on lease from the Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

John, of Newmarket's will (the original document), dated 1679, proved 1680, was sent to Captain Percival Augustus Carleton, the compiler of this work, by Thomas Millett, Esq., of Coleman, Co. Tipperary, great-great-grandson of Philip Carleton, through his daughter Mary, who inherited the lands of Callinagh† from her father. The will was therefore in Philip's possession as it was handed down with the land.

It seems very probably that this John Carleton, "the elder," was son to Richard Carleton, of Linton,‡ who had a son of that name. Linton is a hamlet sixteen miles from Newmarket. The fact that no entry, beyond that of baptism, was to be found in the Parish Register of that place leads to the supposition that the family subsequently left Linton, and settled in the neighbourhood. In the Newmarket Registers,* no notice appears of John, prior to his children's baptism (described as sons of "John and Frances Carleton"), showing that he could not have been living there much before their birth. Should the two Johns be identical, the connection is established between the Irish family, through John of Garboldisham, and that of Cumberland. Captain Carleton, after inspecting the Registers, &c., of Newmarket, Exning, Soham, Mildenhall, Swaff'ham, Linton, and many other contiguous places not finding proof positive of such being the case, determined to leave John of Newmarket's name out of the pedigree. Numerous families of Carleton's were living at that time, *circa* 1650, in most of the villages near Newmarket—all now become extinct.

The pedigree of Carleton of Clare and Darling Hill is radically the same as that drawn out for Lord Carleton, and entered at the college of arms, in 1787, with the

* Added, as also pedigrees of Carleton of Massachusetts, by Mrs. Percival Carleton.

† *Extract from the will of Philip Carleton of Clonmel.*

Dated December 28th, 1723.

"I, Philip Carleton, . . . devise and give unto my dearly beloved wife, Mary Carleton, all my right and title to the land of Callinagh . . . and after her decease, said lands to my daughter Mary Carleton."

‡ *Vide* pedigree of Cambridgeshire Carletons.

difference that in Lord Carleton's pedigree, Richard, of Knockananama derives from a Francis Carleton, who came to Ireland from Shropshire, and received a grant of lands in King's Co., temp. Charles I.

Captain Carleton, after making a most careful examination of the public records both in England and Ireland (a search continued during many years) did not find the connection with this Francis established, and decided upon adopting the Cambridgeshire descent as the true one.

2585 1